FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1985

Libyan-Tunisian Crisis

Libya's plans against Tunisia have reached a "new and dangerous stage" with the violation of Tunisian airspace, the massing of Libyan forces along the borders, and the "flagrant threat" to use force against Tunisia, the Tunisian Foreign Ministry warned in a statement broadcast by Tunis radio 23 August. Accusing Libya of "hatching aggression" and staging "provocations" against Tunisia, the statement also blamed Libya for failing to answer Tunisian calls for consultation over the expulsion of Tunisian workers. Meanwhile, the Tunisian authorities conveyed a "stern protest" to Libya over the latter's threat to use force against Tunisia, announced the recall of the Tunisian general commissioner from Tripoli for consultations, and decided to close the Libyan consulate in Safaqis, Tunis radio noted. The radio also broadcast a letter from the Tunisian foreign minister to the UN secretary general expressing "deep concern" over the continuing "grave developments," noting that Tunisia has made preparations to confront "all eventualities" following Libya's "unambiguous threats" against Tunisia, and holding Libya fully responsible for undermining peace and security in the region. The Tunisian ministerial council subsequently reviewed arrangements and precautions necessary to confront any threat, the radio disclosed.

Libya's foreign liaison secretary informed the Arab League of the Jamahiriyah's "extreme displeasure" over Tunisia's expulsion of Libyan nationals, viewing these "provocative and high-handed measures" as an escalation of the situation, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. The Libyan official affirmed that the Jamahiriyah exercises its right to dispense with foreign manpower and this measure is not directed against Tunisia or any other state.

In related diplomatic developments, two Moroccan envoys arrived in Monastir 24 August for talks with the Tunisian prime minister, according to Tunis radio, which noted that one of the Moroccans said the talks focused on the role of "reconciliation and rapprochement" that Moroccan King Hassan II might play in the Libyan-Tunisian dispute. The Moroccans subsequently met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli, JANA reported. Another mediation effort is also underway by Kuwait, whose foreign minister delivered messages to Col Al-Qadhdhafi and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba 25 August, KUNA disclosed.

Earlier, the French ambassador conveyed a message to the Tunisian authorities expressing France's support for Tunisia, according to diplomatic sources in Tunis cited by Paris radio. Nevertheless, JANA maintained that the French ambassador in Tripoli had stressed that his government has issued no official statement of support for Tunisia in the latter's dispute with Libya. As for Libya's view of any U.S. involvement in the dispute, Tripoli radio cited a statement by JANA's political editor criticizing U.S. expressions of support for Tunisia, while Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio claimed that Tunisian officials have asked the United States to intervene "militarily and directly" on Tunisia's behalf.

Syrian-Libyan-Iranian Talks in Damascus

The foreign ministers of Syria, Libya, and Iran issued a joint statement denouncing "the 'Arafatist capitulationist policy," reaffirming their backing for the Palestine National Salvation Front, and expressing "full and absolute" support for the Palestinian people's struggle to "liberate their entire usurped territory" and establish a state "on the entire Palestinian territory." The statement, broadcast by Damascus radio after the tripartite talks in the Syrian capital over the weekend, also drew attention to the "seriousness" of Israel's growing nuclear capability. The Syrian and Libyan ministers reaffirmed their countries' support for Iran's stand in the war with Iraq, the statement added, while the Syrian and Iranian delegations denounced U.S. "provocations" against Libya and condemned "suspect moves" against the Jamahiriyah that use as a "pretext" the measures taken by the latter "within the framework of its sovereignty."

The Libyan and Iranian foreign ministers were received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during their stay in Damascus, according to Damascus radio. Meanwhile, a Tehran radio commentary on the tripartite talks maintained that the three countries constitute an organized front which is confronting U.S. policies and which has already managed to "defeat" the recent extraordinary Arab summit meeting in Casablanca.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes dropped eight 500-kg bombs on the Khark Island area 25 August, obstructing Iranian efforts to extinguish fires caused by the previous raid 15 August, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian military spokesman cited by Tehran Radio said the Iraqi claim had a "large propaganda aspect," though he mentioned that Iraqi planes overflew the Persian Gulf and "dropped a few bombs in the waters around Khark Island." Iran will answer the "desperate efforts" of Iraq at an "appropriate time," the spokesman added.

In another development, Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces launched an offensive in the Qasr-e Shirin-Khosravi front 25 August, advancing 7 km into Iraqi territory and inflicting over 200 casualties. A military source cited by INA called the Iranian allegations "absolutely baseless."

Israel

A Netanya resident was shot and killed in the center of Tulkarm 24 August, while a Tiberias resident was shot and critically wounded in Janin later in the day, Jerusalem radio reported. The IDF imposed a curfew on Tulkarm and Janin, the radio added.

Two Palestinian "combat groups" were responsible for the attacks, according to a Palestinian military spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, adding that the two Israelis were intelligence officers. Reacting to the shootings, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem radio that in places where Jews cannot come and go freely and safely there will be no peace and quiet for anyone. Brigadier General Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, said Israel will have to take "very serious measures" to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, Jerusalem television reported.

As for the deportation issue, Jerusalem radio reported 26 August that Khalil Abu Ziyad has agreed to leave Israel for 3 years of his own free will, and the expulsion order issued against him will be waived. If authorities are convinced that Abu Ziyad has not participated in any hostile activity while away, he will be allowed to return to Israel.

In another development, Jerusalem radio announced that a katyusha rocket was directed at the Galilee panhandle 25 August from Lebanon. There were no injuries and no damage was caused.

Lebanon

Fighting resumed across the Christian-Muslim combat lines in Beirut 25 August, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which held the Amal Movement responsible for violating the cease-fire and shelling the eastern area. Muslim and Christian members of the Central Security Committee had earlier disagreed over the deployment of Syrian observers, Beirut radio reported, with the Muslims calling for the Syrians to be deployed deep inside the various areas and the Christians insisting that they be deployed along the contact lines only. An Amal Movement statement broadcast by the radio reaffirmed that deploying the Syrians deep inside all areas is the only way to prevent more shelling, while a Lebanese Forces official cited by the Voice of Lebanon accused Amal of seeking to exacerbate the situation, noting that his side had approved the five-point cease-fire agreement on 22 August and was consequently "surprised" by Amal's demand that Army and Lebanese Forces artillery emplacements be supervised by Syria.

As for the political situation on the Christian side, Dani Sham'un was elected "unopposed" as leader of the National Liberal Party the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. However, Voice of Lebanon radio said the election was "opposed" by Elie Aswad, who pledged commitment to the principles of the party under Camille Sham'un, the party founder and Dani's father. In another development reported by the Voice of Lebanon, the Lebanese Forces inaugurated a new television network, the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation.

PFLP Leader's USSR Visit

Reporting the outcome of PFLP General Secretary George Habash's 19-23 August visit to Moscow, TASS noted that the PFLP delegation condemned the Jordanian-PLO agreement and that the Soviet side stressed the need for Palestinian unity on a "principled anti-imperialist basis" in cooperation with Syria and other "patriotic" Arab forces. The Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* disclosed that Habash also met in Moscow with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, who visited the USSR recently. A member of Khalaf's delegation told AL-QABAS that their talks focused on ways to end the differences within the PLO.

Egypt

The director of Cairo's security forces department could not confirm or deny whether three men driving around in a stolen car with stolen license plates and carrying weapons and ammunition were linked with the murder of the Israeli administrative attache last week, MENA reported. When police closed in on the suspects after a high speed chase, one of the suspects was apprehended, another shot himself in the head, and the third managed to escape. The investigation is still underway, the agency added.

Sudan

Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah, in a statement to *AL-AYYAM* reported by SUNA, said the armed forces started lifting the siege which rebel forces imposed on a garrison in the Yirol area. He added that the situation in the south was generally stable. Meanwhile, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army radio reported that rebel forces inflicted 341 casualties during a clash last month in southern Kurdufan. In a related development, the government policy of arming people in some areas of Kurdufan and Darfur was rejected by citizens in nearby areas, SUNA revealed.

Iran

The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio reported 24 August that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's health had reached a "dangerous stage" over the past 2 days and he was receiving emergency medical care.

In a separate development, KUNA reported that Tehran authorities have executed a Central Committee member of the opposition Feda'i-ye Khalq organization.

Saudi Arabia

Relations with USSR — A Saudi prince heading a sports delegation to the Soviet Union held talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko 23 August, KUNA disclosed in a report from Moscow.

Iranian Pilgrims — The Saudi authorities recently arrested a number of Iranian pilgrims, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, a Saudi official cited by SPA noted that 152,227 Iranians undertook the pilgrimage this year, the largest foreign contingent among 851,761 pilgrims from 118 countries.

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'Arafat Comments on Murphy Talks, Lebanon

NC240849 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's recent Middle East talks were an attempt to make the area uneasy. The talks were also dilatory and an apparent submission to Israeli blackmail.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* published today, Yasir 'Arafat also said that these talks showed that Washington had reneged on the promises it had previously made to some Arab leaders.

'Arafat called on the U.S. Administration to comprehend what he said when he left Beirut. He said that there is a volcano which is about to destroy everything. This volcano threatens to destroy this region, in which the United States has the biggest stake outside its own borders.

On the situation in Lebanon, 'Arafat called on the Arab states to withdraw the mandate they gave the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon, which are now made up only of Syrian forces. He said that some parties, which entered Lebanon to support legitimacy and preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and the Palestinian revolution, are now involved in the plot to divide Lebanon into sectarian mini-states.

'Arafat stressed that the PLO rejects the sectarian plot. It also rejects the plot to expel half a million Palestinians from Lebanon. This plot is the real aim behind the war of the camps.

'Arafat rejected the claim that the cause for the war of the camps was that some of the Palestinians had guns. He asked: Did the camps attack anyone? Were they not the ones that were attacked for reasons obvious to the architects of the sectarian plot?

'Arafat spoke about Egypt and its status in the Arab world. He called on the next Arab summit to change its strategy, especially in regard to Egypt, "which is an inevitable necessity for the national security of the Arab world." He said that he hoped to visit Cairo at the earliest opportunity.

'Arafat said: I understand the strategic relationship between the PLO and Egypt — Egypt with its civilization, history, people, and government system. I especially understand my relationship with President Husni Mubarak and with other brothers. We must organize our moves in the face of the serious challenges confronting the Arab nation, challenges which are threatening the core of Arab existence.

Views Summit, Gulf War

PM251615 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Qasim al-Samawi in Baghdad on 20 August]

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat denied that he is suffering from an incurable disease. He said that some Arab newspapers have fallen for a fabricated report put out by the intelligence service of a certain Arab country. He added: My health is as good as can be. The concerns of the Arab nation are far more important than individuals and personalities. I personally wish to die like a martyr rather than die in bed.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before his departure from Baghdad for Amman on Tuesday night en route for Tunis, 'Arafat said that the trip of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Ahmad Jibril to Tehran is out of desparation. It would be stupid for anybody to imagine that by such a move they can stand against the unanimity of seven Arab countries that have stuck to fraternal ties and common destiny.

'Arafat added: Frankly speaking, I have personally welcomed the summit resolution to clear the Arab atmosphere, including clearing the relations between us and Syria. But I have warned the brother Arab leaders that "it must be clear to you that the other party will reject your resolution."

'Arafat said: When I called for an Arab summit meeting, a conspiracy was being implemented against half a million Palestinians living in Lebanese camps. As for the question of the Jordanian-Palestinian move, it was not on my mind at all to submit it to the summit. When King Hassan asked me about this matter, I said that it is up to the other partner — King Husayn. Then I asked whether other Arab issues, such as relations between North Yemen and South Yemen, for example, or between Libya and Morocco, or Syria and Jordan are going to be discussed so that we can find sufficient justification to discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

It was agreed with King Hassan not to include the question of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the summit agenda unless an Arab leader or an Arab official asked us to do so. This in fact happened, the question was put on the agenda, and the summit came out with the resolution we know regarding the joint move.

With regard to the summit resolutions, 'Arafat said that they were of great importance. For the first time an Arab summit has come out with a clear and bold resolution regarding the Iraq-Iran war and on the need to contact the two superpowers before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, entrusting King Hassan personally with the task of explaining the situation in the Middle East and the Arab area.

Speaking about relations between the PLO and Libya following Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Tripoli last month, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that the visit was positive. I must say, he added, that the Libyan stand was good during the camps war in Lebanon because Libya rejected the conspiracy and the aggression and condemned the inhuman onslaught on our people.

'Arafat revealed that he had previously proposed to the Islamic good offices committee for the settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in 1984 that the Iranian Khark Island and the Iraqi Basra area be excluded from the military conflict in order to preserve the economies of both countries. The proposal was initially approved, but after President Khamenei visited Damascus there was a change of mind and Iran turned down the idea.

The result, unfortunately, has been what happened to Khark Island. I would like to tell the Iranians now that my advice to you was sincere. So what has been the result of intransigence and the desire to continue the war? This major blow of Kharq, he added, will no doubt affect the talks of the Islamic good offices committee which is due to meet in Jeddah on 12 September at head of state level.

Italy's Craxi, 'Arafat, Others Confer in Tunis

LD241736 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, last night conferred in Tunis with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. The meeting was attended by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of Fatah, and Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO's representative in Tunis. They discussed during the meeting the latest developments of the Palestinian issue on the international scene and the existing relations between the PLO and Italy noting the Italian position is characterized by its continuous support for the Palestinian struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Begins Meetings

JN241743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1642 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] In the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Fatah Revolutionary Council began meetings in Tunis today. Our correspondent has learned that the Revolutionary Council reviewed during the first session developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas, including U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour and the results of the emergency Arab summit held in Casablanca recently.

The Revolutionary Council also discussed the situation in the occupied homeland in light of the escalation of repressive measures and the campaign of expulsion by Zionist occupation authorities.

The Revolutionary Council also reviewed and discussed the situation and conditions of Palestinian people in Lebanon and the situation in the Palestinian camps, which are currently facing new premeditated aggression. In this regard, the Revolutionary Council adopted resolutions supporting the steadfastness of Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon in order to enable them to confront the plot aimed at liquidating the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Fatah Council To Discuss Khalaf Moscow Visit

GF251419 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that the Fatah Central Council [FCC] will hold an important meeting in Tunis today to discuss the outcome of the visit of FCC member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, to Moscow, which concluded yesterday. The meeting will also discuss Abu Iyad's meetings with Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general, and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In a telephone conversation with *AL-QABAS* from Moscow before the delegation left for Tunis, a member of Abu Iyad's delegation stated that Abu Iyad discussed with Dr Habash and Hawatimah "clauses, agreements, and conditions" during their meeting, which had been arranged by Soviet leaders.

It was learned that Habash and Hawatimah put forward conditions to end the differences within the PLO. These conditions include abrogating of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord; convening a meeting in Aden or Algiers of the leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions to set a new date for the PNC meeting "which should be very soon"; forming a new PLO leadership; and adopting decisions to reemphasize the policy of armed struggle, not peaceful settlements.

The Palestinian source told *AL-QABAS* that the FCC will discuss these conditions today. If an agreement is reached, an FCC delegation, led by Abu Iyad and Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu Al-Lutuf, will visit Damascus to prepare for a meeting by FCC members, including Yasir 'Arafat, with the Syrian leaders.

It was learned that this step is the Kremlin's initiative and that Syria will not have any objections if the conditions of Habash and Hawatimah are met. Today's FCC meeting are to focus on the final decision to "either go ahead with the Amman accord or abandon it."

PLO's Al-Tarazi Denounces Israeli Attache Killing

PM241225 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Muhammad al-Hinnawi report: "PLO Representative Condemns Assassination of Israeli Attache in Cairo"]

[Text] London — PLO UN representative and PNC member Zuhdi al-Tarazi has condemned the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo. The method of assassination is rejected and acts of assassination are not the way to peace, he said. Israeli journalist (Efri Kenan), who was attending with Al-Tarazi a UN-sponsored political seminar on the Palestine problem in London, described the assassination as a mere incident on the road to peace. He said he will not comment on the impact of the incident before knowing its motives and the perpetrators.

Sanyurah Accuses U.S. of Obstructing Peace Talks

JN251256 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah, a Palestinian journalist officially appointed to participate in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold possible negotiations with the U.S. Administration, has accused the United States of being the basic obstacle to any peace negotiations in the Middle East. Speaking after his return from Amman yesterday evening, Sanyurah said the U.S. Administration's insistence on organizing direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation obstructs the continuation of negotiations. He added that the United States is neither interested in the identity of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation members nor in their ideological affiliations; its only concern is that the preliminary negotiations it will hold with the joint delegation immediately lead to direct talks with Israel.

Hanna Sanyurah also said that Jordan and the PLO stress that these negotiations must be held under the umbrella of an international body, such as a conference that includes the Soviet Union. Jordan and the PLO reject any direct talks with Israel.

The Palestinian journalist concluded: The failure of Murphy's mission in Amman was in compliance with an order to undermine his mission that Murphy received from Secretary of State George Shultz, who receives orders from Tel Aviv, as Hanna Sanyurah put it.

WAKH on Sanyurah Statements

GF231158 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Aug (WAKH) — Hanna Sanyurah, editor in chief of the Jerusalem newspaper *AL-FAJR*, has emphasized that the objective of holding a dialogue between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States is to obtain U.S. recognition of the PLO in order to hold an international conference on the Palestinian issue that will be attended by the PLO at the highest level.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Sanyurah said the U.S. Administration has acceded to Israeli pressures in order to avoid holding a dialogue with the joint delegation. He said: "The United States now wants to set preconditions for the dialogue in order to avoid the dialogue continuing." He noted that the PLO has offered concessions to show that it is serious in its efforts to reach a settlement in the region. These concessions include providing a list of seven Palestinian names from which four are to be chosen for the joint delegation.

Sanyurah denied that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy met with any members of the Palestinian side during his recent visit to Amman. He noted that the recent meetings between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and a number of Palestinian personalities from the occupied territories were designed to find an alternative for the PLO, "because the Israelis insist on not involving the PLO in any of the political moves to reach a settlement for the Middle East crisis."

It should be noted that Sanyurah is one of the candidates for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

PLO Statement Claims Tulkarm, Janin Operations

JN251801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1643 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In continuation of the policy of escalating armed struggle in our occupied land, in commitment to the blood of our righteous martyrs, and in implementation of the PLO's military command decision, two combat groups carrying the name of hero martyr Kamal 'Udwan moved in the morning of 24 August to carry out their combat tasks.

At 0640 yesterday, the first group attacked an Israeli intelligence officer in the Tulkarm market. The officer was critically injured. The group then left the operation area successfully. Immediately after the operation, the military forces closed the city of Tulkarm, declared it a military zone, and isolated it from the rest of the villages and cities. The search and arrest campaign was still continuing as this statement was being prepared.

At 1315 yesterday, the second group attacked an enemy intelligence officer named Captain Uri 'Ovad in Janin. This officer was the director of the Nabulus intelligence department. Our revolutionaries were able to kill the Zionist officer. Curfew was immediately imposed on Janin. The enemy declared it a military zone and isolated it from the rest of the West Bank villages and cities. The enemy forces launched large-scale search campaigns in the areas and villages surrounding Janin. The city was still besieged as of 2300 last night.

These two operations once again prove the ability of our forces operating in our occupied land to continue confrontation and escalation under all circumstances and regardless of difficulties. These two operations also prove the failure of the enemy's so-called security measures.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives U.S. Naval Secretary Lehman

GF240909 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Manama, 24 Aug (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received in Manama John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, who is visiting Bahrain. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; and Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, attended the meeting.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister to Libya for 'Mediation'

LD241654 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1631 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, went to Libya this morning at the start of a tour which will include Tunisia, within the framework of a Kuwaiti mediation mission aimed at ending the recent tension between the two North African Arab countries.

Shaykh Sabah told KUNA before his departure that he is carrying a message from Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba "concerning the current crisis in relations between the two countries." He said the Amir is "concerned about the current escalation" between the two countries, and because of that he was sent to carry out this mission.

The conflict between Libya and Tunisia began when the Libyan authorities deported thousands of Tunisian workers. Tunisia retaliated by expelling many Libyan citizens, and considered 31 Libyan citizens, and considered 31 Libyan diplomats as personae non-grata.

Finance Minister Discusses Economic Situation

GF241750 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Aug (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim al-Khurafi was Saturday quoted here as saying the economic situation of the Kuwaiti economy should not be attributed to repercussions of the crash of the unofficial "Suq al-Manakh" stock exchange. Interviewed by the Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, Al-Khurafi asserted that the country's economic and financial situation is still competent, and that impairments of the Suq al-Manakh crash are contained.

Asked on the bankruptcy of firms, especially closed companies, Al-Khurafi said the government is studying cases of each company separately. He elaborated by saying the government has prepared a report to be presented to the National Assembly under which it will settle bankrupt companies or merge them in accordance with their particular situation.

On the growing role of the Central Bank in supervising economic activities, the minister said the institution was given more authority to treat the negative aspects which occurred in the past because of the lack of supervision. The government report will be disclosed to the National Assembly next October.

National Assembly Delegation Visits SFRY

For Yugoslav media reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by a delegation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, led by Ahmed 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sadun, assembly speaker, beginning with the delegation's arrival on 23 August, see the Yugoslavia section of the 26 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd on Muslim Feast, Lack of Unity

GF252007 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 25 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has made the following address on the occasion of the blessed 'id of sacrifices:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God, the lord of the universe. Praise be to him who endowed his grace on us by making us an exalted nation and the guardians over men. Praise be to him who endowed his generosity upon us by making us the best nation raised for the people. God's prayers and peace be upon the last prophet, our master Muhammad, and upon his scion and companions until the day of judgment.

Brother Muslims all over the world, my brothers, the people of my beloved homeland: God's peace, prayers, and benedictions be upon you on the occasion of the Greater Bairam during which all meanings of sacrifice, love, and selflessness are manifested through the most sublime rituals at the holiest of places since God instructed his prophet and companion, Abraham, peace be upon him, to do that as a sacrifice, a spiritual law, and an eternal slogan for this nation. God is great, God is great, and praise be to God.

Brother pilgrims to God's house: You are welcome after you have come to this sacred and secure land wearing your pilgrimage dresses and praying to God. May God accept your worship when you ascended to 'arafat invoking God and chanting "God is great." May God forgive your sins when you go to the mosque chanting "God is great," and "There is no God but God," and praising God. You are welcome. I hope that we have succeeded — with God's help — in performing our duties toward you, who are the guests of the house of God, and in caring for your comfort, peace, and safety during the performance of your rites and your stay with us.

Brother believers: At these blessed and eternal hours, and with the beginning of the blessed 'id of sacrifices, when pilgrims descend from 'Arafat with eyes full of tears, hearts full of awe and faith and with tranquil souls full of purity and lucidity — at these holy and spiritual moments, we need to sincerely pause and look back on our past and present in order to contemplate. At these moments we look back on how Muslims began their history in the early days of Islam, guided by God's book, the prophet's tradition, the glories and conquests they achieved, and the victories they scored, which history has recorded with praise and admiration. At these moments we look upon our current situation, as we are on the verge of the 1406th year after the hegira of the prophet, God's peace and prayers be upon you, from Mecca to Medina. What has happened to us? Nations have pressed hard against us. Enemies have beleaguered us. Opinions varied and whims multiplied. Sects among us fought against each other. Some of us have deviated from God's teachings and thus we have lost our way. This made the enemy have ambitions on us, the enemy who has attacked our houses and usurped our lands and spread death, devastation, and wreckage among our people. Let us seize this golden opportunity to renew our pledge with God by clinging to his rope, uniting to support his religion, upholding tolerance, enjoining good, casting aside discord, and rising above hatred. These are the book teachings.

Brothers, from all of us, our best greetings. May God return this 'id to you with happiness, good, and glorious victory. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

UAE

President Returns From Visit to Germany

GF250610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0520 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned to Abu Dhabi late today from Bonn following a private visit to the FRG.

PDRY

Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit

GF240707 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The Iraqi National Assembly delegation under brother Hashim Hasan 'Aqrawi, minister of state, left Aden today following a visit to the PDRY which lasted for several days. During the visit the delegation held talks with a number of brother officials in the Supreme People's Council. The talks dealt with cooperation relations between the two councils in the two fraternal countries.

During the visit, the delegation also met with Brother 'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the parliamentary branch. They discussed a number of issues which will be presented to the meetings of the International Parliamentary Union to be held in Canada on 2 September 1985.

They were seen off by Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, Economic Committee chairman; the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Aden; and Supreme People's Council officials.

YAR

President Interviewed on GCC, Gulf War, Ties

GF231320 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Aug 85

["Text" of interview with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, by unidentified correspondent of Kuwaiti magazine *AL-YAQAZAH* — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified *AL-YAQAZAH* correspondent] As a follow-up to the elections to the General People's Congress, is there a possibility that parliamentary elections for choosing members of the People's Assembly might be held?

['Ali 'Abdallah Salih] Certainly, this is a possibility, particularly as the Constituent People's Assembly and the committee in charge of preparing for the consultative council elections are working to complete the necessary arrangements for free and direct general elections to the legislature in the country. We consider the elections that have been held and the elections that will follow a school for the people through which they will consolidate their conviction in the greatness and gravity of the responsibility bestowed on them as people who enjoy the right to contribute through their participation to develop the government and the leadership of the country. For this reason, it is imperative that they discover how and for whom to vote. The positive results of the latest elections undoubtedly drive us to hasten to take the next step, as represented by the election of representatives to the legislature by the people.

[Correspondent] The national charter has come to represent a common denominator among all the sons of the Yemeni people and it has achieved political and economic stability. How do you explain the constancy of your political line, at a time when political subservience has become a condition imposed on developing countries?

[Salih] Without question, internal construction in any homeland depends on democracy, which in turn requires an independent external policy line. We believe that the pursuance of an independent policy based on the principle of positive neutrality and nonalignment, and which safeguards the supreme interests of the country has given our country and people the guarantee to enjoy a distinctive standing through which they have avoided all forms of subservience, both political and economic. Without doubt, the democratic method has given birth to the reality — or rather perception — of the independent external line of our country. Without democracy, numerous countries fall into the fangs of political or economic subservience. The possession of one's own will is the cornerstone of freedom needed to formulate external relations with clarity and reason, in accordance with the constant principles of such relations.

[Correspondent] Yemen has entered the stage of plannned development. What has this planning achieved with regard to the aspirations of the Yemeni people? Is there a new plan being prepared at this time to keep up with growth developments, particularly following the discovery of oil? What are the results of these discoveries?

[Salih] Oil drilling operations are very promising. The results of the new discoveries in the Ma'rib and al-Jawf basin are positive and encouraging. Consequently, we have decided to begin to supply a basic and important part of our needs for oil and oil derivatives after the construction of the refinery in the Ma'rib and al-Jawf basin. This will certainly be followed by steps to exploit oil externally.

[Correspondent] How far have you gone on the road to achieve Yemeni unity?

[Salih] Unity work is progressing along the way designed for it to achieve successes that follow previous successes, particularly in the sphere of joint development construction in the two parts of the homeland and through the joint unity institutions and also joint projects. The unity committees are continuing their work in order to complete — in the near future, God willing — the tasks entrusted to them. With each passing day, unity work brings forth new achievement on the road toward laying the correct foundations for establishing a unified state and to remove the barriers which have obstructed it. The free movement of citizens between the two parts of the Yemeni homeland using their identify cards, and the facilities given to them, is an important step which bolsters the Yemeni individual's plan to restore his unity, which is the destiny of the masses of our people in the two parts of the homeland.

[Correspondent] The events in Kuwait and the sinful attacks on secure people there constitute a flagrant challenge to the sons of the Arabian Peninsula? How do you view these events? What, in your opinion, are the means capable of confronting regional and international terrorism?

[Salih] The attacks directed against fraternal Kuwait demonstrate the grudges of their perpetrators and their impotence because these attacks cannot affect the line and policy of Kuwait. The attacks were aimed at innocent people. In fact, such acts constitute a great danger to security and stability in the whole region, and must be confronted by unanimous and comprehensive efforts.

[Correspondent] Yemen is the only country in the Arabian Peninsula that has not joined the GCC. How do you view your relationship with it? Does it constitute a step toward Arab unity? What will be your stand if you are invited to join the GCC?

[Salih] Both parts of Yemen, in addition to fraternal Iraq, are not members of the GCC. However, I wish to emphasize that our country has fraternal and developing relations with all the GCC countries. It is linked by ministerial coordination councils with some of them, which take care of and promote these developing relations between our country and the GCC states. We are always optimistic with regard to every Arab unity step and wish it success on the way toward integration and total Arab unity, God willing.

[Correspondent] The Iraq-Iran war is moving toward a deadlock because all Iraqi initiatives are being rejected. Is there a new effort being made by Yemen to put an end to this war? What can be done to achieve a complete cease-fire and a solution acceptable to both sides?

[Salih] No doubt, the first step toward finding a satisfactory solution to the Iraq-Iran war is to stop it and to sit down at the negotiations table. The continuation of this war can only mean a deepening of wounds and it may not just lead to a dead end but to great dangers that will threaten the region in particular, and the Islamic and Arab nation in general. To avert this and to try to put and end to this war, our country and a number of fraternal Arab and Islamic countries at the 15th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference made great efforts to arrive at a resolution on this tragic war that is acceptable to both sides. This conference was able to adopt a resolution acceptable to both sides for the first time. This resolution involved a move by the Islamic Good Office Committee to play a role in bringing about an acceptable solution.

Efforts are still being made, but this war is still posing a constant threat and shedding the blood of brother Muslims in the two fraternal countries. This war is also destroying and exhausting resources much needed by the Arab and Islamic nations to confront the Israeli enemy occupying all of Palestine and parts of other Arab territories. For this reason, Muslims and Arabs have no doubts about the motives behind the continuation of this war. They are motives that serve the enemy's ambitions. They serve the Israeli enemy in various ways, foremost of which is that two big Islamic countries and peoples are kept occupied and distanced from their Islamic and national causes and struggles against the Zionist enemy.

We have expressed satisfaction with the Iraqi stand which has repeatedly expressed its readiness to accept all mediations. We are still hopeful that the brothers in Iran will respond to the current calls in order to put an end to this devastating war.

[Correspondent] There are those who urge the return of Egypt to the Arab rank. In your view, which Egypt do you wish to return?

[Salih] In fact, the Arab nation cannot do without Egypt and its role. Egypt has a place in the Arab nation's heart. Egypt is a considerable Arab power. For this reason, the enemies wanted to confront this power in isolation. The Arab nation has the right to have Egypt within its rank and part of its strength. Proceeding from our adherence to Arab consensus, we believe that it is important for Egypt to return to its place in the heart of the Arab nation through Arab consensus.

[Correspondent] Yemeni-Kuwaiti relations have a distinctive nature? What are their prospects?

[Salih] Yemeni-Kuwaiti relations are strong and firmly established. They are developing and expanding through various joint cooperation and coordination activities in all spheres of development, education, health, and other fields. We express our appreciation to the Kuwaiti amir, government, and people for the positive support which they extend to our people and country so that our march of comprehensive economic and social development can continue. We believe that our current relations and achievements in development projects promise better future relations based on firmer integration between the two fraternal countries in the interest of both and in the interest of the peoples of the region and the peoples of our Arab and Islamic nation which looks forward to a cohesive future in which the solidarity steps and the bridges of Arab-Islamic comprehensive construction are strengthened, God willing.

Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Sanaa

GF240830 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Brother Hashim 'Aqrawi, minister of state and member of the Iraqi National Assembly, arrived in Sanaa last night leading an Iraqi National Assembly delegation on a visit to the YAR. Their visit will last several days. The delegation will hold talks with the brother officials in the Constituent People's Assembly.

In a statement to SABA' on arrival, the brother member of the Iraqi National Assembly said that his talks and those of the delegation accompanying him with the brothers in the Constituent People's Assembly will deal with parliamentary relations between the two fraternal countries and the ways of promoting cooperation between the Constituent People's Assembly and the Iraqi National Assembly.

The Iraqi minister remarked that his visit to our country is also for consultation and coordination on Arab and international parliamentary issues. He pointed out that he will discuss with the brother officials in the Constituent People's Assembly the Iraqi draft resolution which will be presented to the future session of the International Parliamentary Union in order to arrive at a unified Arab formula and a unified Arab stand which will serve the basic causes of the Arab nation, among which is the Iraq-Iran war.

He was received by Brother Ahmad al-Marwawi, adviser to the Center of Studies and Research and member of the Constituent People's Assembly; a number of Constituent People's Assembly members; and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Talks Begin

GF241932 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] A working session was held at the Constituent People's Assembly today between the YAR side, chaired by Brother 'Abdallal al-Anisi, Constituent People's Assembly secretary general; and the fraternal Iraqi parliamentary delegation, chaired by Brother Hashim 'Aqrawi, minister of state and member of the Iraqi National Assembly. Means of developing parliamentary relations between the two fraternal countries and some issues of mutual interest were discussed during the talks. The two sides also discussed the possibility of including a unified Arab draft plan, which would deal with Middle East issues from all sides and dimensions, on the agenda of the international parliamentary conference which will be held in Canada from 2 to 7 September.

Meeting With Vice President

GF251838 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of People's Constituent Council and member of the Standing Committee, today received Brother Hashim Aqrawi, Iraqi minister of state and member of the Iraqi National Assembly. During the meeting parliamentary relations between the People's Constituent Council and the Iraqi National Assembly and issues of mutual interest were discussed. The brother Iraqi minister of state and the parliamentary delegation accompanying him left Sanaa at noon today after a 2-day visit to our country.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency prior to departure, he stated that he had conveyed to the brother chairman of the Constituent Council the greetings of Brother Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, affirming that he and the brother vice president and chairman of People's Constituent Council shared a mutual understanding on all Arab and Islamic issues. He stated that his talks with the brothers in the People's Constituent Council dealt with the basic issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic nation, including the Iraqi-Iranian war. He noted that the talks were designed to find a united Arab stance to present at the upcoming session of the International Parliamentary Union scheduled to be held in Ottawa at the beginning of September.

Iraq's Saddam, Jordanian King Contact Mubarak

NC251850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening. The two leaders exchanged congratulations on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. The Iraqi president reassured President Mubarak regarding the situation along the combat front as well as on the sound condition of the Iraqi forces.

Meanwhile, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a telephone conversation with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, during which they exchanged congratulations on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. The two leaders expressed good wishes to the fraternal peoples in Egypt and Jordan.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid Leaves for Geneva

NC250714 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left Cairo for Geneva this morning to attend the meetings of the third conference on the revision of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The conference opens tomorrow. He will deliver a speech to the conference defining Egypt's stand, which emphasizes that the arms race must be halted and the Middle East turned into a nuclear-free zone.

Police Apprehend 2 Gunmen After High Speed Chase

NC251252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — Major General Mustafa Kamil, director of Cairo's security forces department, has reported that security officials were able to apprehend two of three people who were driving around in a stolen car with stolen police licence plates and carrying weapons and ammunition. One of them was killed and the other wounded. The three were driving in the Al-Ma'adi area the day before yesterday. Maj Gen Mustafa Kamil said that the security officials were able to capture the two following a chase that began at 2000 the day before yesterday and ended yesterday morning. The security officials are still looking for the third man.

Major General Mustafa Kamil said the case began with a report sent to the Security Department by Colonel Hasan al-'Adli, Al-Jizah vice squad director. In this report, which was sent on 21 August, Al-'Adli informed the Security Department that the license plates on his official police car were stolen while it was parked in front of his residence in Heliopolis. Law enforcement units were notified of the license numbers and instructed to apprehend any vehicle using them.

On 23 August, Maj Gen Kamil added, a noncommissioned police officer from the Al-Jammaliyah Police Department said he spotted the license plates on a Peugeot 504. Three people were traveling in the car in Nasr City, a Cairo suburb, between 2000 and 2030, the officer reported. Several police cars began the chase.

The car was tracked down in Al-Ma'adi. Encircled by squad cars, its passengers began to shoot at the police. When one of the police cars stopped, the Peugeot managed to flee in the direction of Nasr City. The police lost track of the car for 5 hours until it suddenly reappeared speeding at 140 miles per hour on the Cairo-Suez Highway. In the ensuing chase, the Peugeot's passengers exchanged fire with police.

At the kilometer 52 marker on the highway, the passengers abandoned the car and began to run toward the hills in the desert. One of them, a 32-year-old man, unemployed and with a record of committing 18 cases of theft, shot himself in the head. Another, 'Id 'Abd al-'Al Mahmud, 20, unemployed, was apprehended. The third suspect, however, managed to escape. The two captured suspects were taken to Heliopolis Hospital for treatment. The first one died immediately upon arrival, while the second is being treated.

Maj Gen Mustafa Kamil was asked whether the suspects were in any way connected with the murder of the Israeli administrative attache. He said the security forces cannot confirm or deny any connection. The investigation is still underway, he said. MENA has learned that the Al-Nuzhah prosecutor has placed the wounded suspect under custody, impounded the weapons used by the suspects, and ordered the search for the fugitive suspect to continue.

Dr al-Baz on Palestinian Question, Libya

GF251328 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Aug [QNA) — A senior Egyptian official has described the Camp David accord as a formula insufficient to resolve the Palestinian question.

In an interview with UAE Television carried today by WAM, Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs, said: Egypt has not harmed the rights of the Palestinian people by these accords, and it may have succeeded in regaining occupied Egyptian territories only through Camp David. However, Egypt has not been as successful in resolving the Palestinian issue.

Dr Usamah al-Baz added that Egypt has refused to submit to Israeli and U.S. pressure to expand the autonomy formula or any formula connected with the Palestinian issue before the completion of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

On Egyptian-Libyan relations, Al-Baz stated that Egypt and Libya are one people and that there is no conflict of interest between the two countries at all. He said: The differences between us are differences of opinion, not essential differences.

He affirmed that Libya is part of Egypt and that Egypt is part of Libya. He said: Any hostile act against Libya from abroad or elsewhere is an aggression against Egypt. Egypt will not tolerate any external threat to Libya.

On Egypt's relations with the Arab nation, Dr al-Baz said: Diplomatic relations are merely a symbol that Egypt and the

Arab nation do not need. He indicated that Egypt leaves it to the Arabs themselves to choose the right time to restore relations.

The Egyptian official stated his belief that the Iraq-Iran war will not last beyond another year. He pointed out indications of this in the recent mediation effort of the UN secretary general.

Interior Minister Denies Israel Spy Network Report

GF231128 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Aug (WAKH) — Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has denied reports that Egyptian security forces have uncovered an Israeli espionage network in Cairo. In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Ahmad Rushdi says that the report on the exposure of a network that includes employees of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, as well as Egyptian, U.S., and Swedish nationals is totally baseless. The Egyptian newspaper *AL-SHA'B* had reported that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy had asked the Egyptian Government to impose a blackout on the Israeli spy network.

Commentaries on Al-Qadhdhafi's Worker Expulsions

Expulsions Termed 'Inhuman'

NC240528 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2040 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi's inhuman and unethical action against workers from certain Arab and African countries living in Libya has generated much criticism. It is an action inconsistent with human rights and with all international norms and charters. The method pursued by Al-Qadhdhafi sets a grave international precedence for the relations governing people. Al-Qadhdhafi has committed an aggression against the money of Egyptians, Tunisians, (?Chadians), and others working in Libya. He has confiscated the money they have earned through their own efforts, toil, and sweat. He has prevented them from transferring their money. Arab and international circles have been dismayed by these acts.

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has criticized the decision to expel Arab workers from Libya, describing it as a strange action by a country that raises the slogan of Arab unity. The Kuwaiti paper wrote about the role of Egyptian workers in a number of Arab countries and how Egypt's fingerprints are clearly revealed in the progress of these countries. It noted that Egyptian teachers at times were still getting their salaries paid from Egypt. German papers have also denounced al-Qadhdhafi's decision. The *FRANKFURTER* [as received] described it as an attempt by Al-Qadhdhafi to exert pressure on Egypt. *DIE WELT* published a report on the Libyan people's dismay with Al-Qadhdhafi's behavior, described by the paper as perverted and irresponsible.

For its part, Egypt has acted in a civilized manner. It sent messages to the UN secretary general, the OAU, the ICO, the ILO, and the UN Human Rights Committee. Egypt explained the facts about Al-Qadhdhafi's violations to these organizations, for they are violations which set a grave precedence in international relations.

Let us try together to discern the dimensions of this decision. Is it a political one, as Al-Qadhdhafi himself has tried to portray it? Or is it linked to the real situation existing in Libya under Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, a regime which has made Libya an indebted country after it had a surplus of more than 530 million dinars in 1973? It is true that Libya's economy depends on one commodity — oil. For 15 years, Al-Qadhdhafi has never tried to do anything in the fields of agriculture or industry to diversify Libya's source of income. It is sufficient to know that the Libyan income from agriculture and industry does not exceed 3 percent of the gross national income. In addition to this, the Libyan economy has begun to face problems resulting from the international monetary crisis, the instability of currencies, and the U.S. and European economic blockade imposed following Al-Qadhdhafi's support for international terrorism. This support has caused many capitalist countries to withdraw their companies from Libya because of the state of instability and the fear of nationalization or sequestration. These countries have even stopped their trade exchange with Libya, which has helped to deteriorate the economic situation.

In addition to these facts, there is also the reduction in oil prices and the drop in Libya's oil exports to 200 million barrels a year. Then there is the increased expenditure on terrorism, plots, and the supply of weapons and funds to rebels everywhere. This has created a deficit in the Libyan balance of payments that is beyond any imagination.

In view of all these internal and international changes, Al-Qadhdhafi has resorted to certain measures to limit expenditure. We wish he had stopped squandering money on terrorism, money he spends without a second thought. Instead he has stopped a number of development projects in Libya. Facts show that Al-Qadhdhafi has stopped the implementation of 200 development projects already included in planning. One month after taking this measure, he decided to stop the implementation of 300 construction projects, the contracts for which had already been concluded with a number of Turkish companies. It is only natural that this economic deterioration should lead to an increase in Libya's indebtedness to other countries. It has also affected public life in Libya. Libyan citizens are now complaining about price rises and the scarcity of some commodities, including basic ones. Reports coming from Libya say that Al-Qadhdhafi has recently been forced to dismiss approximately 25,000 municipal workers in order to control expenditures.

In light of Libya's economic situation under Al-Qadhdhafi's rule, we can now see the dimensions of his decision against Egyptian, Tunisian, Chadian, and Mauritanian workers in Libya. The question is: Is this the reward Egyptian and other workers get after having contributed sincerely and tirelessly to the economic and cultural progress of Libya? Is it their reward to have their rights violated? The Libyan regime has violated all international norms, charters, principles, and agreements. We do not doubt for a single moment that the Libyan people are innocent of Al-Qadhdhafi's practices and excesses. We know very well that the fraternal Libyan people are not happy with this behavior and cannot accept it, particularly as the deportation of these workers is accompanied by inhuman and unethical treatment, treatment that is completely divorced from Arabism. After having fully performed their duties and in a manner that cannot be denied, their reward was to be subjected to an unjustified, foolish, and arbitrary measure. The aim sought by Al-Qadhdhafi is known to us and to the entire Arab nation.

One last word: All of Al-Qadhdhafi's actions against the Egyptian people will never affect the relations of brotherhood between the Egyptian and Libyan peoples. We also emphasize to the colonel, who has outgrown his size, that the rights of Egyptian workers will not be lost.

AL-AHRAM Denounces Actions

NC240720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* denounces Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's actions and his expulsion of Egyptian workers after robbing them of their money, violating their rights, and confiscating their possessions.

The Saturday editorial says that the reason for this behavior is that Al-Qadhdhafi has squandered the Libyan people's wealth in foolish adventures all over the world, starting with Chad and Uganda and ending with the Philippines, northern Ireland, and the Latin American countries. Al-Qadhdhafi could not face his people with this fact and thus tried to draw their attention away through this type of behavior.

To prove that this is true, *AL-AHRAM* cites President Husni Mubarak's interview with the paper yesterday. It quotes him as saying that the explanation for these unprecedented measures and arbitrary actions is that Al-Qadhdhafi is facing economic problems in his country. Instead of confronting this problem openly and telling his people, he wants to use the economic crisis as a political ploy by expelling Egyptians and taking away their rights and possessions on the pretext that their remittances were supporting the Egyptian Government.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-AHRAM* stresses that as a result of his economic rashness Al-Qadhdhafi is facing not only economic bankruptcy but political bankruptcy above all.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Al-Qadhdhafi thought that he could upset stability in the region by expelling thousands of Egyptian, Tunisian, and other Arab workers. It stresses that the deportation of these honest workers will cause terrible difficulties for Libyan society, which is suffering under Al-Qadhdhafi's rule. It adds that Al-Qadhdhafi wants to draw the Arab nation, which is torn apart by sedition and internal wars, into another battle. He pursues this aim by massing his armed forces on the borders with Tunisia and issuing threats while disregarding the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that Al-Qadhdhafi's action is another crime on his record, which is replete with actions against the Arab nation's interests. It is a crime that is no less dangerous than playing with fire.

AL-AHRAM Decries 'Crimes'

NC260704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* emphasizes that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's crimes against the Arab homeland are countless. The paper adds that all the Arabs states are responsible for curbing his criminal activity, as its consequences and repercussions reflect on the Arab nation.

In this respect, the paper highlights Al-Qadhdhafi's crimes against those Arab workers who have played a significant part in building the Libyan economy and in helping that country progress and develop.

In its editorial tomorrow, which is entitled: "All Arabs Are Responsible for Curbing Al-Qadhdhafi's Criminal Activity," *AL-AHRAM* points out: The General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions condemned Al-Qadhdhafi's crime against the Arab workers 2 days ago; the Jordanian Workers Federation has taken similar action. The paper adds that all Arab workers federations have urged their governments to condemn the Libyan regime and to impose an economic and political boycott. This would be done on the basis of Libya's violation of international agreements, treaties, laws, and norms, as well as the charters governing Arab solidarity.

Planes Attack Repairs in Khark Island Area

GF251114 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1041 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Statement by Iraqi military spokesman on 25 August 1985; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As an expression of Iraq's capability our heroic Air Force carried out a surprise air raid characterized by precise preparation and planning, a high standard of performance, and courage, and dropped eight 500-kg bombs on the area of Khark Island in order to obstruct the work of the teams that are extinguishing the fires resulting from our previous strike, or are trying to repair some of the destruction caused by our aircraft in their successful and daring raids on 18 August 1985.

Our heroic pilots crushed the doomed hopes of the rulers of Iran. All of our aircraft returned safely to base, having carried out their duty victoriously, praise be to God.

O glorious Iraqis! O sons of the Arab nation! We have struck and we always strike with the assistance of God and with the strength of righteousness all the pillars of tyranny and aggression and all the material foundations of the path of evil and foolish policies. We have succeeded with the help of God and we will succeed in carrying out all our objectives. Let the enemies know that proud Iraq has demolished the myth of difficult and protected areas of Iran, and demonstrated by tangible evidence its overwhelming superiority, and heralds through its bold actions the birth of the new Iraqi with an enlightened mind and unique courage.

A homeland built and led by President Saddam Husayn will always be above all difficulties; victory will be its destiny and defeat will be the destiny of its enemies. Let this be a warning to any side, whoever it may be, of the consequences of giving succor to the criminal aggressors in repairing the port and saving it from the destruction caused by our heroic forces. Praise be to God for His victory, and blessed be the hands of our fighters. Toward further victories that consolidate justice and virtue and enhance the glory of man!

[Dated] 25 August 1985.

Communique on Attack

JN251736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,937 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

While maintaining vigilance at their positions, our valiant Armed Forces receive the blessed 'Id al-Adha with prayers to Almighty God to preserve their leader, Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, the hope of the Arab nation, in order to realize its major aims, and to keep him as a protector for the Iraqi family and as a leader on the good, constructive path so that the great Iraqi house will be protected and preserved. Our Armed Forces beseech God to perpetuate our victory on the path of defending right and virtue and promoting the cause of peace.

1. In expression of Iraq's ability, our heroic Air Force at 0800 [0400 GMT] today carried out a bold, surprise raid characterized by accurate preparedness and planning, high performance, and courage when they dropped eight bombs, each weighing 500 kg, on the Khark Island area with the purpose of obstructing the work of extinguishing the fires resulting from our previous strike or of repairing some of the destruction caused by our aircraft in their successful and daring raid on 15 August 1985.

Our heroic pilots crushed the doomed hopes of the rulers of Iraq. All of our aircraft returned safely to base, having carried out their duty victoriously, praise be to God.

O glorious Iraqis! O sons of the Arab nation! We pounded and we will always pound with the assistance of God and with the strength of righteousness all the pillars of tyranny and aggression and all the material foundations of the path of evil and foolish policies. We have succeeded with the help of God and we will succeed in carrying out all our objectives.

A homeland built and led by President Saddam Hsuayn will always be above all difficulties; victory will be its destiny and defeat will be the destiny of its enemies. Let this be a warning to any side, whatever it may be, of the consequences of giving succor to the criminal aggressors in repairing the port and saving it from the destruction caused by our heroic forces. Praise be to God for His victory and blessed be the hands of our fighters. Toward further victories that consolidate justice and virtue and enhance the glory of man!

2. An enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment tried to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. However, our highly trained, resolute men prevented it from realizing its evil designs. Our men directed heavy artillery and mortar fire on it and forced it to flee after inflicting massive losses in personnel and equipment. God bless the brave, sincere men of the IV Army Corps.

3. Three enemy boats and three hovercrafts were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was set on fire in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

As a result of the enemy's attempt to advance toward one of our positions in the same sector on 23 August 1985, the enemy lost 29 men, 1 boat, and 1 hovercraft, in addition to what was mentioned in Communique No 1,935 issued on 23 August 1985.

4. Seven enemy infantry positions were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was burned in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Four vehicles were hit by artillery shells, five infantry positions were destroyed, and a number of the enemy were either killed or wounded in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One infantry position and one enemy machinegun emplacement were destroyed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector.

7. Escaping the sanguinary regime in Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The Iranian criminal tyrant ruling clique shelled Al-Shihabi and Darband-e Khan with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 Aug 1985

Husayn Expects 'Serious' Escalation of Gulf War

GF251127 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo — Sources at the presidential palace in Cairo have told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that President Mubarak received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on 21 August. The message was delivered by a high-ranking Iraqi envoy who is a member of the Iraqi president's special guards. The sources said that the Iraqi president clarified to President Mubarak that Iraq expects a serious escalation of the Gulf war as an Iranian answer to the Iraqi shelling of Khark Island, the main Iranian oil terminal.

In his message, the Iraqi president also pointed out to the Egyptian president that he does not believe Iran will close the Straits of Hormuz as revenge for Iraq's striking of the Khark Island. The Iraqi president said that he believed Iran will resort to the escalation of the war of cities and strikes and that it will hit the oil tankers in the Gulf waters in an indiscriminate and treacherous manner.

At the end of his message, the Iraqi president expressed his confidence that Egypt will stand next to Iraq in confronting "the Iranian craziness" and that it will bear its Arab responsibility in resisting the challenge of Iranian ambitions.

Press on Khark Island Raids, Destruction

JN261027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0912 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Aug (INA) — Two local papers stress that Iraq has finally decided to destroy all the components of tyranny and aggression in Iran and all the material bases of the trend of evil, crime, and rash policies. *AL-THAWRAH*, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says: Once again the zealous hawks affirm their unique and outstanding capability, that there is no unattainable target or protected area in Iran, and that they can reach any place deep inside Iranian territory and all vital and strategic enemy installations and targets which the Iranian rulers imagine are safe from Iraq's long arm. *AL-THAWRAH* says that the hawks know the road to Khark, they will continue to pound and destroy it, they will not allow the enemy to catch its breath, and they will not enable it to reconstruct what they have damaged.

AL-THAWRAH warns the parties which may harbor the notion of extending a hand to the Iranian regime to enable it to reconstruct Khark and rescue it from the impasse it is experiencing. The paper says: We would like to tell these parties that their attempts will be futile because the Iraqi hawks will continue to fly over Khark, pounding it with stones of baked clay until Khark is removed from the calculations of the Iranian aggressors and becomes unapproachable.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that yesterday's strike irrefutably proves the impossibility of reconstructing Khark Island. The paper says that Iraq has decided to paralyze the island as long as the Iranian aggression against our territory continues and as long as the charlatan rulers in Iran continue to act with arrogance and tyranny, threatening this or that Arab country.

The paper says that the charlatans must realize that we will not be content with this or that strike, and that they must also realize that their efforts to reconstruct the island will be wasted because Iraq's blows will continue and will intensify until they return to their senses and accept peace. Otherwise, we will erase the island from the map.

AL-JUMHURIYAH explains that this raid was not only a warning to the Iranian rulers but also a warning to any party whatsoever against the consequences of trying to help the Iranian regime reconstruct this port and save it from destruction.

Military Source Denies Iranian Infiltration

JN251626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) — A military source has denied Iranian allegations that Iranian forces infiltrated Iraqi borders today. The source told INA that the Tehran radio report is absolutely baseless. Ridiculing this report, the source added that this infiltration was conceived only in the sick imaginations of the Iranian rulers.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,935

JN231630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,935 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the resolution of men who are loyal to their people, homeland, and glorious revolution, our valiant Armed Forces continue their brave activities in all operational sectors, teaching the remnants of the wicked Iranian rulers the lessons they deserve.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A group of enemy boats loaded with personnel tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the east Tigris VI Army corps sector. Efficiently and with great courage our hero fighters intercepted them with all types of weapons,

destroying eight boats and killing all occupants. Only those who fled from our valiant fighters' fire survived. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed another enemy boat, one raft, and one ammunition depot.

2. Our bold helicopter gunships raided enemy units opposite our units' positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector and the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector and managed by effective strikes to destroy one enemy tank, one large vehicle, one bunker, and several positions. Our helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Several of our forward formations delivered effective artillery strikes against enemy positions, mortar emplacements, and engineering works in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, scoring effective hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition depot and disrupted enemy engineering works.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy positions, troops, and vehicles in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one ammunition depot and one infantry position. One of our brave units brought from no-man's-land in the same sector a quantity of serviceable weapons left behind by the enemy in previous battles.

5. One medium-caliber machinegun emplacement was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 23 August 1985

Communique No 1,936

JN241717 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,936 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 Aug 85]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our victorious Armed Forces, which are greatly proud of their splendid victories over the forces of tyranny and aggression, are capable, with God's help and the determination of their brave men, of further weakening the aggressors and inflicting more losses and defeats and forcing them to retreat.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today.

1. A valiant force from one of our forward units in the II Army Corps central operational sector carried out a daring operation against enemy positions opposite its positions. The force succeeded in completely destroying the enemy positions and forcing enemy remnants to flee from the powerful strikes of our men. Losses were inflicted on enemy personnel and equipment and fire was set to enemy positions and ammunition depots. All members of our force retruned safely to their positions, God be praised. Our forward units destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition depot and killed two of the enemy in another area in the same sector. God bless the men of the heroic II Army Corps.

2. A group of our hero fighters in the I Army Corps northern operational sector carried out a daring, courageous operation in which they destroyed several enemy positions and one mortar and killed three of the enemy. All members of the force returned safely to their positions.

3. An enemy force carried by boat tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps operational sector. Our heroes confronted it and succeeded through concentrated, heavy strikes in burning three boats with everyone on them. The remainder of the boats retreated, chased by the fire of our heroes. An enemy boat with personnel on board, two big rafts, and one ammunition depot were destroyed in another area in the same sector. Large fires were seen on the enemy side.

4. Several of our forward units opened intermittent artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions and other fortifications in the East Basra II Army Corps operational sector, scoring direct hits and inflicting heavy losses and damage on the enemy. An enemy tank was destroyed and an ammunition depot was burned.

5. Our strong forward units opened fire with various weapons on enemy positions and troop movements in the East Maysan IV Army Corps operational sector. They killed 10 of the enemy and wounded 5 others.

6. Our forward units opened concentrated artillery and tank fire on enemy positions in the V Army Corps northern operational sector, destroying seven infantry positions. Heavy columns of smoke were seen billowing from hit targets.

7 One enemy infantry position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps operational sector.

8. More Iranian civilians defected to forward units in the various battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 24 August 1985

Ramadan Addresses Popular Army Commanders

JN231312 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Iraqi Popular Army, has stressed that the positive results the Iraqi people acheived in battles against the Iranian regime will have a tremendous effect on putting a final end to this war.

During a meeting here with Popular Army commanders Ramadan added that Iraq has managed to overcome the difficult circumstances which enemies and the Arab nation's traitors tried to impose on it. He affirmed that Iraq is ready to confront any new Iranian aggression with great ability. He indicated that the destruction of Khark Island simply expresses the development of Iraqi military abilities in all fields.

He stressed the importance of concentrating on basic principles in training Popular Army fighters and of employing modern training techniques so they will be more capable of inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy.

Confers With Saudi Ambassador

JN241326 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1308 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Saudi Ambassador in Baghdad Tirad al-Harithi this morning. During the meeting they discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to develop them in the service of joint interests and the Arab nation's goals.

Delegation Meets Jordan's Al-Lawzi, PNC Speaker

JN241452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Amman, 24 Aug (INA) — Jordanian Senate President Ahmad Al-Lawzi met here today with Jibra'il Ishaq Jirjis, member of the Arab and International Relations Committee of the Iraqi National Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him. Al-Lawzi reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in its just war against Iranian aggression.

The two sides reviewed the Iraqi draft resolution regarding the Iraq-Iran war which will be presented to the IPU's 74th conference scheduled to be held in Ottawa, Canada, on 2 September. The two sides also discussed recent developments in the Palestine question and the Syrian regime's role in disrupting the Arab Parliamentary Union's meeting which was scheduled to be held in Damascus last month.

PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih also met here today with the Iraqi National Assembly delegation. The two sides discussed recent developments in the Palestine question, the Amal Movement's attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the Syrian regime's sabotage in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih expressed appreciation for Iraq's stand toward the Palestinian people. He said that coming Palestinian generations will not forget this noble and brave stand. The Iraqi National Assembly delegation arrived here last night at the end of visits to Somalia, Djibouti, and Egypt.

Trade Minister Returns From Izmir Fair

JN231728 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, has returned to Baghdad from Turkey after participating in the 54th Izmir International Fair. The minister also attended the Iraqi pavilion's celebration of a national day at the fair. The minister said he met with several Turkish officials and discussed with them trade and economic cooperation between the two neighborly countries and the scope for developing it.

Energy Agreement With Yugoslavia Concluded

JN241322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) — The Ministry of Industry and Minerals concluded an agreement this morning with a specialized Yugoslav company to install 175 km of high tension power lines at the cost of 40 million dinars. The agreement was signed by Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin for the Iraqi side and by the director general of the Yugoslav company.

King Receives Calls From Saddam, Mubarak

JN251844 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text) His Majesty King Husayn received a telephone call from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today. During the call, the Iraqi president congratulated his majesty on the blessed 'Id al-Adha and reassured him of the Iraqi situation on the frontline with Iran. His majesty affirmed to the Iraqi president Jordan's support for Iraq in its just war, expressing hope that Iran will respond to the voice of right and peace.

His Majesty King Husayn also exchanged congratulations on the blessed 'Id al-Adha with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during a telephone call from the Egyptian president. His majesty and President Mubarak expressed hope that the next 'id will come after the Jordanian and Egyptian peoples, the Arab nation, and the Islamic nation achieve their goals and the retrieval of the occupied land.

Joint Committee on Palestinian Issues Meets

JN241418 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee on supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland concluded its current session Tuesday morning, 20 August 1985. This session was devoted to following up various issues and projects pertaining to subsidizing social and economic establishments in the occupied homeland.

The joint committee made a general assessment of agricultural activity in the occupied homeland, particularly regarding marketing agricultural surplus and guaranteeing the flow of these products to their traditional Arab markets. The committee assigned a working team to make a general assssment of the various studies conducted and the solutions devised and to formulate a plan solving these problems before discussing them in a coming session.

The committee also discussed some urgent projects regarding various development sectors in the occupied homeland, particularly health and housing projects, projects pertaining to assimilating unemployed graduates, projects to confront Israeli plans, and projects for bolstering Arab ownership of electric power in the West Bank. The joint committee adopted suitable decisions on all topics.

The Jordanian side included Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid as chairman and the ministers of foreign affairs and occupied territories affairs as members. The Palestinian side included Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, as chairman with the head of the occupied homeland department, the PLO representative in Amman, and Archbishop Iliya Khuri, member of the PLO Executive Committee, as members. The meeting was also attended by the secretary general of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee and representatives of the Ministry of occupied Territories Affairs, the PLO's occupied homeland department, and the general secretariat of the joint committee.

Briefs

Jordanian Ambassador Appointed—Amman, 24 Aug (PETRA) — A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Tariq Madi as nonresident extraordinaire and plenipotentiary to Portugal. [Text] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Aug 85 JN*]

Junblatt Comments on 22 Aug Cabinet Session

NC232024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] In a press interview today, Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, described yesterday's Cabinet session in Bikfayya as a new play by the B'abda Bokassa. This man tried to embellish his plot by shedding crocodile tears over those whom he himself had killed or who had been killed on his personal orders and those of his special aide, the chief of Lebanese intelligence. The latter has changed the army into a new militia and degraded its dignity and reputation.

Junblatt stated: Those killed in the shelling are victims of Bokassa's foolish and spiteful policy, which is covered up by his prime minister and certain state officials. But let these people understand that we are the ones who are making sacrifices and fighting. We will not permit them to reach their goals on the backs of our martyrs.

Commenting on recent developments, Junblatt noted: There is a club comprised of those who have been harmed by what is termed accord or by what is called the accord of Amin al-Jumayyil, Samir Ja'ja', and Elie Hubayqah. Hubayqah himself was in Israel recently. It would be better if they called these Cabinet sessions: the rules of hypocrisy in the art of accord. This would be better than the cliche statements being made by some of the regime's people.

Al-Huss Reacts to Junblatt Remarks on Cabinet Session

NC241727 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on the statement made by Minister Walid Junblatt yesterday, Minister Salim al-Huss has said: We attended the Cabinet meeting and discussed its agenda as agreed upon in the preparatory sessions attended by all ministers of national rank. Minister Junblatt, Al-Huss added, was invited to this meeting, but he did not attend. Al-Huss affirmed: I was and still am in favor of a Cabinet reshuffle. I will be the first to leave the government because I personally cannot accept a responsibility which I cannot now shoulder as required.

National Union Front Source on Al-Huss Remarks

NC251225 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on Dr Salim al-Huss' recent remarks, a responsible source from the National Union Front has said the following:

The well-known academic leader Dr Salim al-Huss this morning commented on Minister Walid Junblatt's statement, saying that he cares about national action and that he does not want to respond in the same vein, no matter who tries to antagonize him. The source said: We declare that he is not an antagonist, since he only cares about academic work. We are fully aware of his views on national action and of his known practices. We pay no attention to what he said or will say, because we do not require incidental theories at this time, especially now that the Trojan horses in the national ranks are exposing themselves day after day with such ambiguous statements.

Central Security Committee Holds Meeting

Deployment of Syrian Observers

NC241126 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The Central Security Committee resumed its meetings this morning in Bulunya, near Bikfayya. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, Syrian Army chief of intelligence, and by Colonel 'Ali Hammud, Syrian chief of intelligence in Lebanon [name and title as heard].

The most prominent item on the agenda is the deployment of Syrian observers. Differences have emerged among the committee members about the points where they will be deployed. Prime Minister Karami, Minister al-Huss, Minister Birri, and Minister Junblatt are of the opinion that the Syrian observers should be deployed deep inside the various Beirut areas. An informed source notes that the representative of the Lebanese Forces informed the committee yesterday that the forces approve the deployment of the Syrian observers along the contact lines only, in accordance with Article 4 of the committee's Shtawrah resolution, as the first stage. The source did not say what the next stage is.

Statement Issued

NC241345 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Central Security Committee met today in Bulunya. Attending the meeting were Colonel 'Ali Hammud, assistant to Syrian chief of intelligence in Lebanon Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, and representatives of the concerned parties.

The conferees discussed the latest reports on the security situation and the consolidation of the cease-fire. They also continued discussion of the issue of the Syrian observers' deployment. Following the meeting, Sa'id al-Dawi, the Progressive Socialist Party representative, read a statement which says:

The Central Security Committee met today in Bulunya. All members attended as well as Col 'Ali Hammud, the Syrian command representative. The committee reviewed the security situation and stressed the importance of consolidating the cease-fire. The committee will meet after holding political consultations on how to deploy the Syrian observers. It was learned that the Lebanese Forces' representative in the committee persisted in his stand of hindering the decisions which the Security Committee is supposed to make. This representative had asked at the committee meeting yesterday for time to consult his leadership. He renewed the demand today. This exposes the real intention not to abide by the cease-fire. It also shows that this party is not really committed to its declaration about choosing the Arab option.

Ghanim Rejects Amal's Stand

NC242027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpts] In a statement televised by the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation tonight, Dr Jean Ghanim, Lebanese Forces' representative on the Central Security Committee, emphasized the importance of the committee's meeting in 'Anjar in the presence of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an. At this meeting, the conferees had reached a cease-fire agreement and issued a 5-point statement.

Dr Ghanim added: A Syrian initiative was proposed during the meeting. This initiative stipulates that Syria is prepared to send observers only if they constitute the basis for achieving a cease-fire. We requested an adjournment in order to brief the Lebanese Forces Command on this subject since it represents a political decision the command must make.

Continuing his statement, Dr Ghanim announced: During the second meeting in Bulunya in the presence of Colonel 'Ali Hammud, we told the conferees that we had approved the five points. However, we were surprised when the Amal Movement's representative demanded that Army and Lebanese Forces' emplacements be supervised by Syria. This position runs counter to the statement issued at 'Anjar. Consequently, we rejected this convulsive stand.

Dr Ghanim added: At today's meeting, we were surprised to note that Amal's position had remained unchanged despite our flexible stand. Therefore, we requested that all the conferees engage in political talks to eliminate the deterioration in the security situation.

In conclusion, Dr Ghanim said: The Lebanese Forces' stand is clear and firm. The Lebanese Forces had accepted the five points issued at the end of the 'Anjar meeting. The Lebanese Forces had accepted the deployment of Syrian observers along the combat lines extending from the mountain to Beirut. We declared this position yesterday. Therefore, I believe that the Amal stand seeks to exacerbate the situation. I also believe that the position of the Progressive Socialist Party runs parallel to that expressed by Amal.

Amal Official on Ghanim Remarks

NC251550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] We have received the following from Ahmad al-Ba'labakki, representative of the Amal Movement at the Security Committee:

Following the statement made by Dr Ghanim about clause 4, we deem it our duty to explain that that clause was submitted for study during the first meeting. After the second meeting, the discussions centered on the need to deploy the Syrian observers deep inside the areas to ensure that the cease-fire is obeyed. If this cannot be achieved, then each party should gather its artillery in one place in order to prevent shells from falling on peaceful and innocent people.

We reaffirm that the deployment of Syrian observers is the only definite guarantee to prevent more shelling and to halt it completely. This will ensure security and stability for the citizens.

Karami Appeals to Christians on Current Situation

NC241529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1239 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami after receiving a number of delegations from north Lebanon at his summer residence in Biqa' Safrin on 24 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] There are no more words to express one's feelings about what is happening in Lebanon. Events have gone beyond all red and white lines. We are in the midst of a tragedy from which the region will not escape.

I want to appeal in particular to our Christian brothers. They undertook an uprising in order to achieve independent decision-making, to work for their security, and to maintain their sovereignty and independence. I now ask them: How long will we remain patient and silent, waiting for each party to reveal its own concept, planning, and proposed solutions so that an objective and useful dialogue can be undertaken to achieve accord and salvation? The time ploy is no longer useful. Waiting will only cost us more in terms of victims and destruction. Events around us are gathering speed. This devilish, imperialist, Zionist, Israeli, agent plot is strangling us. As people with the same cause and the same fate, it has become imperative that we take the initiative in defining the course that will bring us together and allow us to break free from this mold.

Israel has suffered an unprecedented defeat in Lebanon. Therefore, we should realize the extent of its hatred. This is coupled with the ambitions and dreams which nourish this statelet, established on the basis of terror, violence, and usurpation in Palestine, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. In facing this treacherous enemy, we must be aware of all the plots he is hatching against us and against Lebanon. We hope that our present suffering and the situation we are now confronting will be the last phase of our tragedy. However, we must gather our ranks, mobilize our forces, and unify our stands so that we will be judged favorably. History has no mercy. I want to stress the importance of declaring frank and decisive positions in these difficult days. We cannot face these days or overcome whatever they will bring except by declaring a frank and clear stand. We are the sons of one family. We cannot allow the struggle among us to continue if we want to reach a political accord based on scientific and modern reforms which will achieve justice and equality and consecrate developed democracy.

I have proposed what I believe will be helpful in saving our people. I have called for putting Syrian observers wherever the public interest requires their presence. I sincerely believe that if weapons remain in everyone's hands and they are used to kill each other and, subsequently, to kill this homeland gradually, then there is no hope of emerging from the present situation. The only way is through a solution that will lead to the collection of all these weapons and then throwing them in the sea. To achieve this aim, Syria must be with us as much as possible. In this way we will save ourselves and our region and fulfill all the hopes of Lebanese citizens.

Birri Reportedly Leaves for Talks in Damascus

NC231718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, left for Damascus today at the invitation of Syrian officials. He will consult with them on the latest developments in Lebanon.

Birri Reportedly Visits Al-Biqa, Not Damascus

NC241641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] It has been learned that Minister Nabih Birri did not go to Damascus yesterday as has been reported. He actually visited Al-Biqa' in an attempt to mend the rift between Amal officials in the south and Al-Biqa' and to prepare for the decisive battle about which he has spoken.

Lahd on Birri's Threats, Return of Sidon Refugees

JN231119 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] I hope that influential people in the noble Shi'ite community take stock of their position and ask: What has the community gained since Nabih Birri took over its leadership? This is what Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], said in an interview with the reporter of Middle East Television. In the interview Maj Gen Lahd discussed the security situation in the border strip. He also replied to Nabih Birri's threats to take firm military action. Furthermore, he spoke about the refugees from east Sidon and Sahl Jazzin villages.

Replying to a question concerning the Amal leader's threats to take firm military action, Maj Gen Lahd said: Any Lebanese who wants to know the truth about Nabih Birri should address his question to the U.S. Central Intelligence. It has the truth. Maj Gen Lahd added: Regarding Nabih Birri's threats to take firm military action, I advise him to stop this sabre rattling and leave these matters to his manipulators.

This is a recording of Maj Gen Lahd's reply: "Camille Sham'un knows Nabih Birri very well and has told me a great deal about him. Any Lebanese who wants to know the truth about Nabih Birri should address his question to the U.S. Cetnral Intelligence. It has the facts about the great services rendered by Nabih Birri. As for his attack on Lahd, it is prompted by his hope to get a good mark from his manipulators. He knows before anyone else that I am striving to preserve Lebanese territory and waters to the last inch of the southern Lebanese border. He also knows that I have striven and am still striving to remove Israeli occupation from Lebanese territory. His sabre rattling could return this occupation to the entire southern region. Perhaps, he would then rest in peace.

"I hope the influential people in the noble Shi'ite community will take stock of their position and ask: What was the community gained since Nabih Birri assumed its leadership? What are the positive and negative points it has gained? There is one positive point: He succeeded in becoming a minister. As for the negative points, they are many and are known to the noble Shi'ite community. They are represented in the thousands of dead and displaced and the endless ruination. I do not know how long Nabih Birri will lead his community in this manner.

"As for Nabih Birri's threats to take firm military action, I advise him to stop his sabre rattling and leave these matters to his manipulators and overlords. It is in their hands, not his. The decision to take firm military action may not be in his interest."

Regarding the security situation in the southern region, Maj Gen Lahd said that the area under ASL control is the quietest in Lebanon today. The following is a recording of Maj Gen Lahd's reply:

"I do not call it the border strip. The ASL also exists in another area. There is security in this area, and I believe that all citizens in this area certify that it is the quietest in Lebanon today. I hope and believe that this state of security will continue and even improve in the future."

Replying to a question on the subject of the refugees from east Sidon and Sahl Jazzin villages, Maj Gen Lahd said: The inhabitants of east Sidon will return to their villages by peaceful means, if possible. Otherwise, we warn that we will return them by force of arms.

This is a recording of what Maj Gen Lahd said: "I stated before and I still hold to my opinion that the refugees must be returned to east Sidon. Of course, we prefer to return them by peaceful means and in an honorable manner, if possible. But if we do not succeed, then we will get ready to return them by force of arms."

Asked if a deadline has been set for the refugees' return, Maj Gen Lahd said: I cannot set a deadline, but I hope it will not take long.

Dani Sham'un Elected Head of National Liberal Party

Elie Aswad Opposes Election

NC241633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Dani Sham'un today was elected leader of the National Liberal Party. Former Deputy Habib Mutran was elected deputy leader. In a post-election statement, Dani Sham'un said that he will continue to consolidate the party's principles. He described the elections as the first victory in a chain of victories to be achieved by Lebanon.

Elie Aswad has opposed the elections and announced the creation ofa Higher Central Committee comprised of himself, Charle

Ghustin, and Cyril Bustrus. The committee has pledged to invigorate the party and reform its structure.

Aswad voiced his commitment to the principles of the National Liberal Party under former President Camille Sham'un. He promised to dedicate his efforts toward building the party, for which hundreds of party youths have been martyred in order to make Lebanon a unified and independent state.

High Central Committee Statement

NC251705 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] As part of its open session, the Higher Central Committee of the National Liberal Party held a meeting at noon today and issued the following statement:

The historical leadership of former President Camille Sham'un has regrettably paved the way for a few people to appoint themselves guardians of the party's institutions. They have persisted in exploiting the huge assets of former President Sham'un in order to peddle personnal interests which are completely disassociated from those of the party.

The statement adds: In rejecting the outcome of the elections we solely mean to restore genuine party principles. The flow of supporters who have contacted the Higher Central Committee constitutes a real pledge to those who place the interest of both the party and Lebanon above any other consideration.

The statement concludes: The Higher Central Committee, which has undertaken the task of pointing out and defending the facts, is fully confident that its policy aims to practically embody the ambitions of those who have devoted themselves to championing what is right.

Air Traffic at Beirut Airport Resumes 23 Aug

NC231046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Air traffic at Beirut Airport resumed at noon today. The first plane that landed at the airport arrived there from Cyprus.

Shams al-Din on Security, U.S. Aircraft Hijacking

NC260950 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has stated that the recent flare-up in the security situation occurred because all parties fear a peace which would require them to return to their normal size.

Regarding the hijacking of the U.S. aircraft and its consequences, Shams al-Din said: These are improper actions and they constitute a mistake both politically and in principle. This operation has created a situation which is not in the interests of Lebanon's Muslims, and it has not achieved the desired results.

Lebanese Forces Reportedly Surround 'Almat Town

NC231409 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] We have received the following information from the inhabitants of 'Almat township in Jubayl:

The Lebanese Forces surrounded the township this morning. Movement into and out of the town was prevented and supplies were not allowed to come through. A delegation representing the township in Beirut approached Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan and briefed him on the conditions in the township and the attacks to which it has been exposed.

Lebanese Forces Deny Report

NC231658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] A source in the Lebanese Forces' Information Department denied an international press agency report that the Lebanese Forces surrounded 'Almat township in Jubayl.

The source said that this report is fabricated. Its claim that the people of this town are being affronted, the city itself shelled, and roadblocks established is baseless.

Amal Warns Against Siege

NC241318 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, the Amal Movement Political Bureau chairman, has stressed that shelling and countershelling do not win political or military battles; kidnapping and counterkidnapping do not serve the protagonists but the evil people and the enemies of Lebanon. He warned against the continued siege of 'Almat, adding that there is not a single spot in Lebanon that our artillery cannot reach today.

Col Haydar added: We reiterate the call for a serious dialogue that we made at the onset of events. This dialogue must start with the reforms agreed upon which the other party does not want to materialize. We are not ready to return to point zero after each massacre. We do not expect relief from new or future ideas.

The National Union Front has confirmed its commitment to Lebanon's Arabism, liberation, and reform. All the parties say the same. Let this common denominator be the serious starting point.

Let us not go from the struggle of indiscriminate shelling to the struggle of new or updated working papers.

Amal, Hizballah Gunmen Clash in Beirut

NC241209 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] A security problem arose between Hizballah and Amal gunmen after 1400 today in the southern suburb of Beirut. The problem caused repercussions in the American University area. The concerned leaders are now working to contain and solve this problem.

Amal Attacks Hizballah Houses

NC242042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The fighting that broke out between Amal and Hizballah gunmen in Al-Shiyah this afternoon left one Hizballah official wounded. He was taken to the American University Hospital, where he was killed by Amal gunmen. According to security reports, the fighting took a serious turn when Amal gunmen attacked houses belonging to Hizballah members in Al-Shiyah at 1700. A 1-hour clash erupted between the two sides involving the use of machineguns and rockets. Tension now prevails, and several gunmen have taken up positions in the area.

Hizballah Detain 13 Amal Gunmen

NC252103 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] An explosive device has been discovered in Quraytim Mosque in West Beirut where Mufti Khalid is scheduled to deliver a speech tomorrow morning. It took sappers 3 hours to defuse the device.

In another development, a seccrity source has revealed that Hizballah is detaining 13 Amal members as well as 2 others who were wounded during the fighting that broke out between them in Al-Shiyah.

Tension prevails in Ai-Awza'i, Al-Jnah, Al-Ghubayrah, Harat Hurayk, Bi'r al-'Abd, and Al-Shiyah following the state of alert declared among the ranks of Amal, Hizballah, and the Islamic Movement in these areas. Bursts of gunfire were heard there this evening.

Hizballah Gunmen Involved in Fighting in Ba'labakk

With Syrian Police

NC251203 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] There was a clash at noon today in front of Nusrallah Bakeries in Ba'labakk between Hizballah gunmen and members of the Syrian military police. One Hizballah gunman was wounded and a Syrian soldier was beaten up in the 15-minute clash. As a result, a state of tension reigns and the Syrian military police has been deployed in the township.

With Amal

NC251800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Fighting broke out this afternoon in Ba'labakk between Amal and Hezbollah gunmen. At 1530, the Syrian forces intervened to contain the clash. However, a state of tension interrupted by an exchange of sniper fire still prevails along the Shi'ite combat lines separating the warring sides. In an another development, the Islamic Unification Movement set up mobile roadblocks on certain Tripoli streets, particularly on Surya and Tal'at al-'Umari Streets, following the clash that took place early this morning between the Islamic Unification Movement and Red Knights gunmen.

AFP: 'Dozens' of Christian Still Held by Shi'ites

NC241226 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, Aug 24 (AFP) — Three executives of the Lebanese Central Bank, including the director of studies and statistics, are among dozens of Christians being held by Shiites, bank officials said today. The Christians were kidnapped Monday night, but it was kept secret pending negotiations for their release. It was not known what stage the talks had reached.

Forty-five of those abducted, all members of a contracting company for Beirut airport, were kidnapped aboard buses taking them to East Beirut. Nabih Birri, the Shiite leader, had 31 of them released in the evening, before artillery fire began.

The three Central Bank officials, Andre Cheaib, the statistics director, and Alexandre Dib and Jacques Germani, both advisers to the bank governor, were reported in good condition, the bank sources said. In addition to the bank executives, two Lebanese employees of the American University in Beirut, Simon Skaf and Sim'an Gi'adah, are among those being detained.

Amal Kidnappings Cause Crossing Point Closure

NC241038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Amal gunmen kidnapped several people at noon today. These people were riding in a Middle East Airlines bus, a green BMW, and a green Renault-5. The gunmen also diverted five fuel trucks to Beirut's southern suburb. In response to this development, the army closed the Qasqas-Badaru crossing point. Efforts are currently underway to secure the release of the kidnapped.

11 Kidnapees Released

NC241538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Eleven Trans Mediterranean Airlines [as heard] employees were released today. These people, who had been riding in a Trans Mediterranean Airlines bus, were kidnapped by Amal gunmen in Qasqas this morning.

24 People Robbed

NC260917 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Amal Movement members manning a roadblock in 'Uyun al-Ruhban kidnapped Joseph Kirbaj today. Kirbaj, who comes from Zahlah, was on his way to Beirut. Some 24 people were robbed of their money and other valuables at an Amal roadblock in Qasqas. They were on their way to East Beirut from the airport through the Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point. The Lucee-Bellot-Al-Murayjah crossing is the only one open between the two parts of Beirut.

Amal Gunmen Fire on Al-Murabitun Official

NC240629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Security sources in West Beirut report that Amal Movement gunmen riding in a Mercedes and passing through Al-Huri Street, in Tariq al-Jadidah, opened fire at Al-Murabitun official Ziyad al-Dana, alias Awaks. He was slightly wounded.

However, he was able to return fire, wounding two Amal gunmen. One of them, called Abu Hanan, is the official in charge of the Amal Movement office in the Sports City. The other belongs to Minister Nabih Birri's security guard. There was a security alert at the time, but then the incident was contained.

Fighting Erupts Between Amal, Palestinians in Beirut

NC252000 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] In West Beirut, fighting erupted between Amal and Palestinian gunmen around the camps area when four Palestinians were kidnapped by Amal gunmen today.

Further on Continued Shelling in Beirut

Shelling in East Spreads

NC232006 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Shelling against the eastern areas has spread tonight, with shells falling on Al-Hadath, Al-Hazimiyah, and Al-Fayyadiyah.

Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are also being shelled, as is Al-Kahhalah. According to security sources, the shelling originates from the southern suburb, where Amal Movement positions are located, and from Shimlan, 'Aynab, Baysur, and Dayr Qubil, where Junblatt gunmen have their positions.

Meanwhile, a clash took place between Al-Murabitun and the Amal Movement in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah in West Beirut. Reports note three casualties among the Amal ranks.

Central, Coastal Areas

NC251958 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1935 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Artillery shells and rockets have been falling on the Kasrawan central and coastal areas since 2220 from Kafr Silwan. The eastern part of market area and the port periphery are being subjected to shelling directed from the western area.

We have just been informed that the artillery and rocket shelling of the Kasrawan coastal and central areas by the Amal emplacements in 'Uyun al-Ruhban and Kafr Silwan continues. Citizens are requested to be cautious.

Meanwhile, clashes involving the use of rockets and machineguns are currently taking place along the combat lines extending from Al-Tayyunah to Al-'Amrusiyah.

'Unidentified' Gunboat Fires on Qalamun District

NC260927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] An unidentified gunboat fired five rockets at (Al-Minhah) in the Qalamun District at 0100 today. This did not lead to any human or material losses.

Army, Islamic Unification Personnel Clash in Tripoli

NC241658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Two Army men and four Islamic Unification Movement gunmen were wounded this afternoon during a clash which broke out between them at the municipal playground in Tripoli.

Ammunition Reportedly Delivered in Al-Biqa' Areas

NC251210 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' say that four trucks loaded with ammunition left at noon today from Ba'labakk for the 'Uyun al-Ruhban, Tarshish, and Hazzirta. Ammunition has also been taken to Jurud Ba'labakk, Shmistar, and Al-Yammunah.

Israelis Shell Townships in South 23 Aug

NC231222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Heightened tension prevails in the areas of 'Ayn al-Mir, Lib'a, and Kafr Falus following last night's violent clashes and artillery and rocket shelling. Israeli gunboats also appeared between Sidon and Al-Zahrani.

According to reports from the south today at noon, the Israeli occupation forces have shelled the townships of (Zibqin), Yatir, and Al-Siddiqin. These forces shelled the vicinity of the Al-Nabatiyah military barracks last night, causing material damage only.

Conference Held With Iranian, Libyan Ministers

Iranian Delegation Arrives

JN232033 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus at 2000 this evening for a visit. He is accompanied by an official delegation which includes Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, and a number of Iranian Foreign Ministry officials. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Dr Velayati made a statement to SANA in which he expressed pleasure at visiting Syria. He said that his visit falls within the framework of consultations and the exchange of ideas between officials in the two friendly countries on bilateral relations and the situation in the region. He affirmed the importance of constant contacts between Syria and Iran in order to develop relations of cooperation and deepen friendship between the two peoples. Dr Velayati said that he and the accompanying delegation will hold talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Syrian officials on issues of mutual interest to the two friendly countries.

Libyan Group Arrives

JN241140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus at 1230 today. Al-Turayki is accompanied by an official delegation comprising a number of officials of the Foreign Liaison Office. Al-Turayki was received at Damascus Interantional Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the chief of the Arab homeland desk, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and members of the Libyan Liaison Bureau in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Al-Turayki expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria. He said his visit falls within the framework of consultations and contacts between Syria and Libya. He added that the visit aims at coordinating stands before the ministerial committee of the nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in the Angolan capital, Luanda. Al-Turayki noted: During this visit we will also discuss with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' the latest developments in the Arab arena and the situation in the region.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN241948 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A joint meeting was held in Damascus this evening attended by a Syrian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', a Libyan delegation headed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and an Iranian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The meeting was also attended on the Syrian side by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shahir al-Duray'i, head of the Asia Department in the Foreign Ministry; Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department, Fathi al-Masri, director of the Organization Department; Munir Barikhan, head of the Syrian Relations Office in Tripoli; and Walid al-Mu'allim, head of the Foreign Minister's Office. On the Libyan side, the meeting was attended by members of the delegation accompanying Dr al-Turayki, including 'Umran Hammudah, official of the General People's Office for Foreign Liaison; 'Abd al-Fattah Mashini, director of the Islamic Department in the office; Colonel Ahmad Mahmud 'Ali; Mas'ud al-Habbari, director of Al-Turayki's office; and Mustafa al-Taguri, director of the Arab Homeland Department in the office. On the Iranian side, the meeting was attended by members of the delegation accompanying Dr Velayati, including Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps; Mahmud Hashemi; (Muhammad Lasan), director of Arab and Asian affairs in the Foreign Ministry; 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus; and KhonsariIranian ambassador to Libya.

During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the region and discussed items on the agenda of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference scheduled to convene in the Angolan capital, Luanda, especially the question of confronting the two racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa and isolating them in the international arena. Discussions also dealt with bilateral relations between Syria, Libya, and Iran and ways to promote them in various fields.

Al-Asad Talks With Al-Turayki

JN251029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at 1100 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. Talks dealt with developments in the situation in the Arab region and issues of common concern.

Al-Asad Receives Velayati

JN251438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received in Damascus at 1430 today Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign minister, and the accompanying delegation, including Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guards. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Iranian Ambassador in Damascus Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi. Talks revolved around the situation in the region, recent developments, and regional and international affairs of mutual concern.

Tripartite Meeting Ends

JN251809 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers this evening held the final session of their tripartite meeting in the presence of members of the participating delegations. In this session the conferees discussed the draft joint tripartite statement scheduled to be announced later tonight.

Velayati Departs Damascus

JN261144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus —Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Damascus this morning following a visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He also participated in the joint meeting held in Damascus by the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', senior Foreign Ministry officials, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Al-Turayki Leaves 25 Aug

JN252044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Damascus this evening following a visit to Syria. During the visit, Al-Turayki met with President Hafiz al-Asad and participated in the tripartite meeting in Damascus among the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Ministers' Statement

JN252121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The following statement has been issued at the end of the final meeting among the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign ministers in Damascus tonight:

Within the framework of the joint meetings among the Syrian Arab Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the Islamic Republic of Iran; in order to strengthen the unity of the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and agent reactionaryism; in order to bolster the march of brotherly cooperation among the three states; and under instructions from President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution; and His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, delegations from the three states met in Damascus on 8 and 9 Dhu al-Hijjah, 1405 Hegira, corresponding to 24 and 25 August 1985, under the chairmanship of Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic; Brother Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; and Brother Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding. The delegations dealt with the critical circumstances through which the Palestinian problem is passing and the capitulationist schemes aiming to liquidate it and impose on it partial solutions similar to the agreements and policies of Camp David, which aim to serve U.S., Zionist, and imperialist schemes in the region. They also reaffirmed their firm stand against these liquidationist schemes, which were manifested in the treasonous Amman agreement. They expressed their full and absolute support for the Palestinian people's struggle to liberate their entire usurped territory and resotre their inalienable rights, headed by their rights to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent, sovereign state on the entire Palestinian territory.

The delegations reviewed the proceedings of the emergency Arab summit conference — proceedings which consisted of plots and attempts by the capitulationist Saddam-Mubarak-Husayn-'Arafat axis against the fateful Arab and Islamic causes. They strongly condemned these plots and attempts and similar defeatist schemes aimed at disintegrating the Arab and Isalmic struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and all forms of external aggression.

They put special emphasis on the unity of the Palestinian struggle and the need to support this struggle by all means and to foil all plots aimed at dropping the Palestinian rifle, headed by the 'Arafatist capitulationist policy. They reaffirmed their full support for the stand of Palestine National Salvation Front, which opposes this capitulationist policy, and for enabling it to escalate its struggle against the Zionist occupation of Palestine.

The delegations also expressed full support for the Palestinian people's uprising against the Zionist occupation authorities and their repressive practices inside occupied Palestine. They hailed the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab people under President Hafiz al-Asad's wise, courageous leadership in confronting the Zionist enemy. They reiterated their full support for their struggle against the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes in order to protect Arab rights and liberate the Golan and other occupied Arab territories.

The delegations attached special importance to developments in the Lebanese situation and strongly denounced the plots and conspiracies against its people's unity, territorial integrity, security, independence, and sovereignty. They also expressed full support for all sincere efforts to restore tranqulity and stability to Lebanon. They also expressed appreciation of and greeted the Lebanese people's struggle against Zionist occupation and its agents until all Lebanese territories are liberated and until the Lebanese people achieve full sovereignty on their territory.

While drawing world attention to the seriousness of the growing Israeli military nuclear ability, through the support of imperialism and imperialist forces, and to the threats this growing ability poses to peace and security in the Middle East and the world, the delegations urged world progressive and peace-loving forces to take the necessary measures to confront this threat and force the fascist Zionist entity to respond to international supervision and to destroy all its nuclear weapons.

The delegations reviewed developments in the Iraq-Iran war. They denounced the Saddam Husayn regime's unjust war against the Islamic revolution in Iran which supports the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They strongly denounced attacks on cities, strikes on oil tankers, and the use of chemical weapons by the Saddam Husayn regime. They also stressed support for the Islamic Iranian revolution under His Eminence Imam Khomeyni and expressed support for the Iraqi people's struggle against Saddam Husayn's fascist and bloody regime. The Syrian and Libyan delegations welcomed what the Iranian delegation has reiterated, that Iran has no ambitions regarding Iraqi territory and that it seeks good-neighborliness and Islamic brotherhood with the Iraqi and Arab peoples.

The Syrian and Iranian delegations expressed full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's confrontation of reactionary and imperialist plots and provocations because of its progressive stands aimed at fighting colonialism inside and outside the Arab homeland, achieving the Arab nation's unity, and extending aid to liberation forces in the world. They strongly denounced U.S. provocations on the Libyan coasts and in the Sidra Gulf and the provocative U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers on Libyan borders. The two delegations also condemned all the suspect moves by the sides supported by U.S. imperialism and imperialist circles to harm Libya, using as a pretext the measures the Libyan Jamahiriyah has taken within the framework of its sovereignty. They reiterated their support for Libya's militant and prorgessive stands under the leadership of Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. They also expressed their support for Libya against any provocations and hostile acts.

The delegations expressed their reoslute support for the escalation of Egyptian resistance to topple the Camp David regime and the treasonous agreements that have been imposed on the fraternal Egyptian people.

The delegation reviewed the bloody incidents in South Africa. They strongly condemned the regime of the fascist white minority in Pretoria and the internationally denounced segregation policy.

The three delegations stressed their commitment to the basic principles on which the Nonaligned Movement was established. They also stressed the need to strengthen the role of this movement in achieving its objectives.

The delegations decided to continue meetings to promote cooperation among their states in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific fields and to coordinate with each other in international forums to achieve the largest possible support for Arab and Islamic issues and issues of liberation.

The Iranian and Libyan delegations expressed their appreciation and thanks to Syria — government, people, and leadership — for the hospitality accorded to them.

The three delegations decided to hold their next meeting in Tripoli, Libya, in December 1985.

Rajjuh Denies Libya to Deport Syrian Workers

GF251742 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1450 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Aug (WAM) — Syrian Minister of Information Yasin Rajjuh has denied reports which state that Libya has decided to deport about 30,000 Syrian workers from its territories. The minister told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that this report is baseless.

However, the newspaper quoted informed Syrian sources in Damascus saying that Syria does not consider the recent Libyan measures concerning expatriate workers as having a political nature.

The paper stated that the observers explain this Syrian view as a Syrian desire to prevent the eruption of a crisis in relations between the two countries in reaction to the recent Libyan measures from which only Palestinian and Moroccan workers were excluded.

TISHRIN Says Foes Seeking Revenge in Lebanon

JN240848 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 24 Aug (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says that, because the United States failed to peddle the Amman agreement at the emergency summit and to give it Arab legitimacy, and since Husayn and 'Arafat could not promote it in the Arab arena, it was certain that all those would take revenge on Syria.

In its editorial under the headline "The Illusions and Taboos," *TISHRIN* adds that the blow to Lebanon was expected because they know full well Lebanon's delicate position in relation to Syria and the pain which the Lebanese wound causes Syria.

TISHRIN says: Military solutions and entrenchment of benefits and division of the homeland were old illusions that should have been shattered long ago. These illusions, which were bypassed by all current political dimensions and developments, are forbidden and considered taboos in Lebanese politics.

TISHRIN continues: All parties should begin looking for common denominators and for one language of dialogue so as to reach a ground to implement the agreements reached, entrench the national democratic solution in Lebanon, and begin a comprehensive political reform according to bases that can include the formula of the new democratic Arab homeland and the one Arab Lebanon — territory and people. *TISHRIN* concludes: He who believes that Syria will be confused in confronting the escalation in Lebanon and forget what is being prepared to be peddled in the region is deluding himself.

Syria is capable of foiling Murphy's mission and the U.S. scheme and of killing the Amman agreement and all its effects. At the same time, Syria will stop the crazy bloodshed in Lebanon and put a limit to the escalation which should stop immediately so that the political, constitutional, and national reforms that have been agreed can be implemented.

Curfews Imposed on Tulkarm, Janin After Shootings

TA241516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Two Israelis were shot in the territories today: One was killed and the other was critically wounded. Andrey Allush from Netanya was murdered in the center of Tulkarm after entering a jeweler's shop. Uri 'Ovad from Tiberias was shot and critically wounded in Janin. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that 'Ovad was shot three times in the chest near the central bus station in Janin. He received initial treatment at the 'Afula hospital and then was transferred to the Haifa Rambam Hospital in critical condition. The army imposed a curfew on Tulkarm and Janin.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the defense minister is receiving up to date reports on the investigation of these incidents and will fully brief the Cabinet on this tomorrow.

Palestinian Groups Claim Attacks

NC251732 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Report by Jacques Pinto]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, Aug 25 (AFP) — Israelis are anxiously wondering if increasing violence in the Israeli-occupied West Bank will turn the area into a no-man's land for them, as tension rises after two shootings there yesterday. One Israeli was killed and another seriously wounded in the attacks, which brought to 14 the number of Israelis killed since August, 1984 in such assaults in the occupied territories.

Andre Allouche, 39, died yesterday after being shot in the back by a gunman in Tulkarm, in the north of the West Bank while Uri 'Ovad, 34, was seriously wounded in the Arab market of Janin, east of Tulkarm.

Three Palestinian groups today claimed the attacks. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said in a statement from Tunis that it had attacked both men, who it said were Israeli intelligence agents.

In Damascus, Abu Nidal's Fatah-Revolutionary Council, a Palestinian group opposed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, said it had conducted the attack and that the victims were Israeli settlers. But Mr. 'Arafat's elite bodyguard unit, called Force 17, claimed in a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here that they were behind both attacks.

Tulkarm Curfew Temporarily Lifted

TA250930 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0847 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The curfew imposed on Tulkarm was lifted for 2 hours, from 1100 to 1300, to enable the residents to obtain food. The curfew in Janin is continuing without interruption for the time being. This is reported by our correspondent Gil Ronen.

Jordan Bridge Restrictions

TA241614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Two Israeli citizens were shot in the territories today: One was killed and the other was severely wounded. The attacks took place in Tulkarm and Janin. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that after the assassination in Tulkarm, a car with a Nabulus license plate was seen fleeing the area. As a result, it was decided to close the Jordan bridges for residents of Janin, Tulkarm, and Nabulus. A curfew was also imposed on Tulkarm and Janin.

The chief of staff visited Janin in the afternoon, talked with the regional commanders, and instructed them on what to do in the wake of the incidents. Moshe Levi also instructed the military governors to summon the local notables to explain to them the measures which have been adopted and to express regret for taking this action so close to the Feast of Immolation.

Arab Notables Condemn Shootings

TA251355 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Aug 85 pp 1, 14

[Report by Roni Shaqed, Hayim Broida and 'Imanu'el Elneqave]

[Excerpt] There are two contrasting views today in the defense establishment on the possible nature of Israeli reaction to the wave of terror in the territories:

A. We should adopt stricter measures, make life in the Arab villages in Judaea and Samaria more difficult so as to exert pressure on the inhabitants, frighten them, and prevent terrorist acts as much as possible.

B. If we are seized with hysteria, the situation will only worsen. Collective punishment will cause a complete confrontation with the entire Arab population in the territories while now we have no such confrontation. Out of a population of nearly a million Arabs, there are only a small number of terrorists equipped with pistols used against Jews. If we are seized with hysteria "Lebanonization" will develop in the territories, namely, a situation in which everybody will be shooting at everybody.

Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun told a *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent yesterday: "I condemn any terrorist activity by both Jews and Arabs. I especially denounce the murder perpetrated in my town 2 days before the Feast of Immolation." Hanun said he had talked with the head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria, Colonel Efrayim Sene, who promised that the curfew would be lifted for a number of hours to enable the residents to buy commodities for the feast. The head of the Janin chamber of commerce sharply condemned the attempt to murder Uri 'Ovad in Janin. The head of the Tulkarm area village league and 20 mukhtars of villages in the Tulkarm District issued a sharp condemnation of the murder of Andrey Allush. The head of the Judaea area village leagues, Tahsin Mansur, told our correspondent: "The abominable murder was perpetrated by extremists who want to prevent any attempt at a dialogue and coexistence between Jews and Arabs."

Shamir Sees No Peace Where Jews Cannot Go Freely

TA252012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The foreign minister recommends that new measures be taken against terrorism and assassinations in the territories. Minister Shamir said that in places where Jews cannot come and go freely and safely there will be no peace and quiet for anyone. Minister Shamir spoke in Ashqelon. During a visit to Rehovot Minister Shamir told our correspondent Moshe Halevi that if we act wisely it is possible that within 2 and 1/2 years we will overcome the economic crisis.

Calls For Strong Measures

TA260509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir yesterday called for a powerful reaction against Arab villages in Judaea and Samaria where Jews were murdered. The technique should change; we should no longer settle for a curfew. Routine life must not be allowed to continue as if nothing had happened at a place where a murder was committed. Minister Shamir spoke in the Yad Labanim House in Ashqelon and reacted to the terrorist acts in Tulkarm and Janin last Saturday. Our correspondent Meron Tzur brings some of the remarks by the vice prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We must not become accustomed to these acts; we must not see them as routine activity and let them go unnoticed. We must not adopt the same measures in the same cases. A murder takes place, the army and police arrive, a curfew is declared for a few days, and the matter is resolved. This should not be the case. We must view this as a threat, as a threat to our existence and our security. We must tackle all aspects of the issue. We must adopt measures. Routine life must not be allowed to continue at a place where a terrorist act was perpetrated. Normal life must not be allowed to continue in Tulkarm, Janin, or wherever a Jew was murdered, as if nothing had happened. Wherever Jews cannot live, wherever Jews cannot move safely, there will be no peace, safety, and tranquility for non-Jews as well.

[Tzur] This should be the method, this should be the policy, and the residents [of the territories] should calculate their moves.

[Shamir] They should know they will emerge the losers as a result of any act of murder or terror. [End recording]

Cabinet Discusses Harsher Measures in Territories

TA261001 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] At yesterday's Cabinet session Defence Minister Rabin reviewed security in the administered areas in the light of the two terror attacks at Tulkarm and Janin over the weekend, and was challenged by Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon to prove that the defence establishment had taken new and harsher measures since the previous wave of shootings and killings. Rabin also reported on katyusha rockets that landed in the Galilee Panhandle yesterday and Saturday, and on the rape-shooting of the woman soldier near Beersheba last week.

Sharon, who in the previous Cabinet debate on security in Judaea and Samaria had quoted a long series of proposals for harsher measures from a paper prepared by the Gush Emunim settlers, proceeded yesterday to run through the same proposals in the form of rhetorical questions, fully aware that the answer to nearly all of them is "none."

How many Arabs from the areas have been deported since the last cabinet meeting? Sharon asked. How many were held in administrative detention? How many were placed under arrest? What measures were taken to prevent the PLO sending funds to sympathizers in Judaea and Samaria? How many Arabic newspapers have been closed? Is Raymonda al-Tawil's news agency still allowed to operate? How many houses have been demolished? How many organizations which serve as a front for the PLO's hostile political activity have been banned? How many inciters and propagandists have been detained for questioning?

Rabin answered most of Sharon's questions.

But since this part of the Cabinet session was declared a meeting of the Committee of Security Ministers, Rabin's answers, unlike Sharon's questions, were not available.

Deputy Premier David Levi, it was learned, made an impassioned appeal for harsher and more effective action against Arab terror.

Levi again called for the death penalty for terrorist murders. He said there was no reason why emergency legislation should not be enacted, as in wartime, to apply the death penalty. This was called for all the more, Levi said, after emergency legislation had been used in the economic sphere.

He also said that the legal procedures involved in deportation from Judaea and Samaria should be streamlined.

Rabin triggered off Minister Without Portfolio Yosef Shapira (Morasha) with a remark that a deterrent atmosphere had prevailed in Judaea and Samaria of late.

Shapiro, who speaks for many of the settlers in the areas, said that the general view there is quite the contrary. He said that for months past he had demanded in vain a Cabinet debate on the effects in the areas of the return home of 600 terrorists in the Ahmad Jibril prisoner exchange.

He also complained that past Cabinet talks about deportation of suspects had led to nothing, although it was obvious that if some of the 600 still here were deported, the situation would ease. Had the Jibril terrorist release deal come to the full Cabinet, and not only the Inner Cabinet, Shapira claimed, it might not have been approved. He himself would certainly have voted against it, he said.

Goren on New Deterrent Measures

TA251713 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Interview With Brigadier General Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, by unidentified correspondent, in Hebrew; date and place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Goren, are the simultaneous attacks in Tulkarm and Janin a one-time incident?

[Goren] This is the first time we have faced a situation in which such serious attacks have occurred on the same day in two cities in Juadea and Samaria. Such an event certainly has not happened before.

[Correspondent] Will this affect the security situation in the area? How are you preparing to cope with this situation?

[Goren] To repeat, these two attacks are extremely grave, and this situation will certainly have an effect. We will have to take very serious measures in order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

[Correspondent] Can you give some examples?

[Goren] We will increase the military presence, and we will take several deterrent measures. It will be more difficult for people to cross the bridges; there will be curfews. Obviously there will be other actions as well.

[Correspondent] Do you believe the attacks are linked to Jordan?

[Goren] I do not rule out the possibility that PLO headquarters in Jordan are involved in these attacks, but we still do not have a clear idea what happened, and it is still under investigation.

[Correspondent] How will the new measures affect the population? Today is the first day of the holiday [the Feast of Immolation]?

[Goren] I am very sad these incidents took place, and particularly on the eve of the holiday. Unfortunately we have no alternative, and innocent people might be affected by these incidents.

Settlements Body Demands Action

TA241912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza demands that the defense minister immediately implement deportation penalties and carry out the government's resolutions regarding terrorists in the territories. The response to the PLO's activity is to extend Israel's sovereignty to the territories, for the desire to negotiate with Husayn fosters vain hopes which encourage the will to engage in terrorist activity. The announcement released by the council also states that the White Paper policy which prevents settlement is responsible for increased terrorism. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that this announcement was formulated tonight in a meeting of the council members.

Abu Ziyad To Leave for 3 Years; Expulsion Waived

TA260742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0725 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khalil Abu Ziyad, who was defined by the security authorities as one of the Fatah leaders in the territories, will leave the country for 3 years of his own free will, and the expulsion order issued against him will be waived. This has been learned by our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar.

Abu Ziyad reached an agreement with the authorities that during his 3-year stay outside the region he will not take part in any hostile activity. At the end of this period, the authorities will check if he has indeed fulfilled his undertaking. If they are convinced that he has done so, they will allow him to return to the region. The agreement signed with Abu Ziyad states that the state adheres to the arguments which served as the basis for the deportation order issued against him, while Abu Ziyad continues to claim that there was no justification for the order.

According to the agreement, Abu Ziyad was released from detention yesterday. He has been allowed to spend 48 hours with his wife, after which he will leave the country.

Egypt's 'Ali on Diplomats' Security in Cairo

TA251440 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Aug 85 pp 1, 14

[Interview with Egyptian Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by special correspondent in Egypt Smadar Peri; "over the weekend," in Alexandria]

[Excerpt] Question: Immediately after the murder of Israeli diplomat Albert Atrakchi, Egypt announced that he was not on a list of Israeli diplomats in Cairo whom Israel had asked to be personally guarded. Do you view this as an Israeli blunder?

Answer: It is true there was no request for him to be given a personal guard, but I do not regard it as an Israeli blunder. Perhaps it was our mistake. We should not have gone along with your decision (not to give him personal guard). One of the conclusions we have already drawn is that by the use of personal guards we can make the life of the terrorists much harder.

Question: Will you change the security procedures regarding the Israelis in Cairo?

Answer: I will recommend that personal Egyptian security guards be assigned to all diplomats and staff of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. In fact, my recommendation holds true for all embassies, not just the Israeli Embassy.

Question: Can you elaborate?

Answer: Egypt is the only country in the world which on its own initiative assigns personal guards to diplomats, even if they do not request it. I am aware of the fact that some have complained about this. There are diplomats who claim that the tight guard makes their work difficult and hinders them from personal relations with the local population, which is wary of the escort. There are diplomats who even complain that the security men are not only guarding them, but also spying on them and monitoring who they meet. However, I do not care, because this is our responsibility and the protection is for their own good. The protection is also done for Egypt's own internal security, which has such a good reputation.

Question: It is very easy to identify the Israeli diplomats in Cairo. All you have to do is glance at their cars' license plates, which carry the number of 114. This week this number was also published in all the newspapers.

Answer: We can take care of this problem by changing the number; perhaps this is another lesson. We are currently examining the murder in the Al-Ma'adi suburb from all possible angles, in order to learn all that has to be done.

Question: Did you receive any warning about the intention to murder Israeli diplomats in Cairo?

Answer: We had certain information, and there were warnings, but that was many months ago. We tried to discover the target. We knew there was a plan to carry out an attack, but the information we got did not specify it was an Israeli diplomat.

Question: Most of the Israeli diplomats live in the Al-Ma'adi suburb. Would you recommend that they disperse?

Answer: Certainly. I recommend that they move to other neighborhoods in the city. The reason is simple: Al-Ma'adi is a quiet suburb far from the city. A homogenous group such as the Israelis is very conspicuous there. It is true that they live there because, among other things, it is close to the American school, but it is possible to use transportation from all parts of the city. After all, every morning students from all parts of Cairo are bused there.

Question: What about Israeli tourists in Egypt? What steps should they take to ensure their security?

Answer: We must clearly differentiate between diplomats living in Cairo and tourists. Israeli tourists, just like tourists from any other country, have never had any security problem in Cairo. On the contrary, Israelis are warmly welcomed here, both on the street and by the authorities. Therefore, I see no room for concern. Every Israeli is welcome in Cairo, and has nothing to fear. As for the embassy staff, as I already said, we will give them personal protection.

Question: How is the investigation into the murder of Albert Atrakchi proceeding?

Answer: I am satisfied with the progress of the investigation. Now that we have found the car used by the murderers, we will be able to quickly locate them. I want to emphasize that the murderers will not go unpunished.

Question: The organization which took responsibility for the assassination clearly stated it intends to hit "Mosad people in Cairo." The opposition press described the Israeli Academic Center in Cairo as a "Mosad branch." Diplomat Tzvi Qedar, who was wounded in Cairo more than a year ago, was also described as a Mosad agent. No Egyptian official bothered to deny these lies.

Answer: You are the ones who should deny it, and you have already done so.

Question: These denials , however, have been published only in Israel. In Cairo Israel has no opportunity to react. The remarks regarding the Mosad, which is supposedly operating here, are presented as facts.

Answer: The truth is that I do not read the opposition press. If we were to start taking their lies seriously we would be wasting too much time on humbug.

Question: We, however, have no opportunity to publish the truth in Cairo.

Answer: You are right. You have a "case" here, and we will find a way to solve this problem.

Question: Can you say anything about the investigator's conclusions? Who was interested in killing the Israeli diplomat?

Answer: I do not want to divulge all the details in order not to foil the investigation. I am willing, however, to offer a hint as to the direction we are following: We know the murder was not carried out against the background of political differences between Israel and Egypt. The murder was planned and organized outside of Egypt. The clear aim of the murderers and those who sent them was to harm the peace process between Israel and Egypt.

Question: Allow me to ask a personal question: How did you feel when you learned about the murder?

Answer: I was grieved and pained. At the same time, however, I am certain more than ever before that this is the time for us to achieve an arrangement in our region. If we succeed we will be able to foil 99 percent of the terrorists' plans.

Question: How do you assess the Israeli reaction to the murder?

Answer: Your reaction was correct, restrained, and positive. I want to convey to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres my hope that he will be able to reach a decision in favor of arbitration (on Tabah). I also hope Mr Peres will encourage the U.S. Government to pursue the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Now in particular we need an Israeli drive. Finally, I want to express my sincere condolences to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the families of the dead and wounded.

Basyuni Greets Muslims for Feast of Immolation

TA251027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0930 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires in the Egyptian Embassy in Israel, today sent his greetings to the Muslim population in Israel and in the territories, expressing his hope that all the regional residents will celebrate next year's Feast of Immolation against the background of stable, just, and viable peace. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that on the occasion of the Feast of Immolation the Egyptian Embassy, as well as the two consulates in Tel Aviv and Elat, will be closed for 5 days. All the employees of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel will tomorrow say a special prayer in the mosque located in the Egyptian Embassy building in Tel Aviv.

Sanyurah Returns 23 Aug, Comments on Murphy Visit

TA251110 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
25 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Washington's insistence on direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is the main stumbling block to Middle East peace negotiations, one of the proposed members of the delegation said last night.

AL-FAJR editor Hanna Sanyurah said that the U.S. is not so much concerned with the identity of the members of such a delegation, but with the idea that preliminary talks between itself and the Jordanians and Palestinians must lead to immediate direct talks with Israel.

Jordan and the PLO are insisting on an "international umbrella," including the USSR, under which negotiations can take place, and that there be no direct, separate talks with Israel.

Sanyurah, who returned on Friday from Amman, was nominated by the PLO as a member of the proposed delegation. He met members of the Jordanian Government and the PLO during his stay in the Jordanian capital. The other Palestinian representative from Israeli-controlled territory, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, of Gaza, is still in Jordan.

Sanyurah said that the attempt at dialogue between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the Jordanian and Palestinian representatives was the result of orders given by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Focus To Switch to Egyptian, Not Jordanian Ties

TA251258 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] In the near future Israel wants to focus most of its efforts in the political sphere on improving relations with Egypt and to postpone, for the time being, attempts to promote the peace process with Jordan.

This position was made clear by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in contacts which took place with the United States following the failure of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's mission.

It was learned that even before Murphy left the Middle East, at the end of his last round of talks with Peres he heard the assessment that it would be better to focus on strengthening peace with Egypt now. The preference given to strengthening relations with Cairo over an effort to open negotiations with Jordan is compatible with the original order of priorities consolidated in Jerusalem upon the establishment of the national unity government.

The contacts held in recent months, via the United States, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are a deviation from the original order of priorities. According to Jerusalem sources, the prime minister lent his hand to these contacts so as not to miss an opportunity for possible promotion of a settlement with Jordan. At the same time, Peres believes that from the standpoint of logical order, a number of moves should still be made for improving relations with Egypt before beginning negotiations with Jordan.

Jerusalem sources yesterday refrained from reacting to the announcement by the U.S. Administration about its intention to freeze the political contacts in the Middle East for the time being. At the same time, the assessment made was that a U.S. attempt to incorporate the Soviets into the peace process is not on the agenda. At the end of last week the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv reported to the Foreign Ministry on the conclusions drawn from Murphy's last mission to the region. The Americans admit that the talks are deadlocked and ask all parties concerned to raise new ideas which will make continuation of the process possible.

Peres: Ministers Criticizing Cabinet Must Resign

TA251152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] At the Cabinet meeting today Mr Peres announced that any minister who issues declarations against the Cabinet resolutions, plans, or against any of its ministers or the prime minister will have to resign. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that there were harsh verbal exchanges during the meeting regarding declarations made against one another by Alignment and Likud ministers. There were also sharp verbal exchanges between Defense Minister Rabin and Minister Sharon regarding security activity in Judaea and Samaria.

Sharon on Unity Government, Critical Remarks

TA231755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by David Margalit in the "Weekly Column" program on 23 August in the studio — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Margalit] Good evening to you, Mr Industry and Trade Minister, Ari'el Sharon.

[Sharon] Good evening.

[Margalit] Mr Sharon, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met today against the backdrop of your remarks about at least some members of the Cabinet. The prime minister said that your remarks merited some sort of reaction. Do you intend to moderate your criticism in light of the above?

[Sharon] I believe being in the national unity government, which I helped form and whose continued existence, I believe, is necessary in order to overcome problems we had undertaken to solve — a process which I believe will take at least 3 years — means that we should exercise mutual respect for each other. I think the issue is not so much one remark or another, and it is not so much a question of style, but it is rather a matter of substance. I certainly welcome any meeting between the prime minister and the vice prime minister, or any other meeting, for that matter; I would have been very happy had that meeting dealt primarily with substance rather than with style. But even insofar as style is concerned, I think that quite often things are presented in a way that is not necessarily a faithful rendition of the actual statement, or they are reported in a way that does not adequately reflect the intention behind them. As for me, I am in the habit of speaking clearly and bluntly. It seems to me that the issues at hand are complex and very serious, and I think that things should be stated in a straightforward and clear-cut manner. This is how I have always acted, and I intend to continue to act this way. I believe Vice Prime Minister Mr Shamir was right in saying that it is necessary to avoid personal mud-slinging. Yet I believe this should apply to everyone, but this is not the proper time or forum for us to start checking who got the ball rolling, who did what, or how the prime minister acted — for example on the very harsh attacks against me when I was in New York for the trial [against *TIME*].

[Margalit] Did you like those attacks?

[Sharon] I think the attacks were certainly not called for. I think there should be a measure of mutual respect. The government has a lot to do in the coming few years, and I hope it will continue to serve as a government and concentrate on the main issues, particularly those it can solve, although it is obvious that no government can avoid handling any particular issue. Still, there is one issue — the economic issue — which seems to me the main one at the moment: the greatest efforts should be channeled toward solving the economic problem. Some achievements have already been scored in that sphere; in fact, the government in general has already made some achievements.

PLP Calls For Government Recognition of PLO

TA241844 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Nazareth, 24 Aug (ITIM) — The foundation [yesod] convention of the Progressive List for Peace [PLP] ended in Nazareth today after 3 days of deliberations. The convention concluded with a call on the government to recognize the PLO as the sole and exclusive representative of the Palestinian people and to hold peace negotiations with it.

The ITIM correspondent reports that Priest Riyah Abu al-'Asal, running against Dr Rashid Salim, one of the PLP founders, was elected secretary general of the movement's Arab branch. A central committee of 22 members, including a woman, a Nazareth resident, was also elected. Some 250 delegates from the 40 PLP branches throughout Israel participated in the convention.

The decisions adopted at the end of the convention state, among other things, that the State of Israel is the state of all its citizens, both Arabs and Jews. The participants called for continued Jewish-Arab struggle against racism, fascism, and Kahanism.

IDF Liaison in S. Lebanon Aiding Shi'ite Refugees

TA241917 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1910 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Marj 'Uyun, 24 Aug (ITIM) — Hundreds of refugees, most of them Shi'ites, have reached the security zone from Beirut over the last 24 hours. The ITIM correspondent reports that the IDF liaison unit is making an effort to aid the refugees, most of whom are women and children. Some of the refugees who arrived with all their belongings in private cars and pickup trucks and who were wounded have received medical treatment in the Marj 'Uyun hospital.The ITIM correspondent adds that most of the refugees are Shi'ites, not Christians.

Cabinet Approves Introduction of New Shekel

TA251422 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1345 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The Cabinet approved the Treasury's proposal to introduce a new shekel by dropping 3 zeroes off the old shekel. The law on this will be brought to the Knesset next Tuesday for approval and as of Wednesday, 4 September, the two shekels, the old one and the new one, will be in circulation for a year. All financial records on the economy will continue to be kept in old shekels until 1 January 1986. From that day on, records and accounts will be kept or made only in new shekels. The old coins of agora, 1 shekel, and 5 shekels will be taken out of circulation. Let us go over to our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper at the Finance Ministry:

We are awaiting a news conference with Finance Minister Moda'i, scheduled to take place in about 45 minutes. Minister Moda'i will explain to the public the nature of the new move which is meant to achieve efficiency, economize, and simplify the use of currency.

The new notes have been lying in the cellars of the Bank of Israel for about 2 weeks now. Next Tuesday the Knesset will be asked to approve the law on the new currency, the new shekel, and the next day, the 4th of September, the new currency will go into circulation. For a whole year the two currencies will be legal tender. Only on 4 September 1986 will the old shekel be abolished, although it will be possible, for another whole year, until September 1987, to exchange it in banks for the new currency — to exchange it only, not to use it.

Another point: All financial records on the economy will continue to be kept only in old shekels until 1 January 1986. From that day on, records will be kept only in new shekels.

The Treasury estimates that the cost of changing the currency will be about $5 million, while the resulting savings to the economy will be about $4 million per year.

Let me add that this operation of changing the currency is technical in nature, although we learned that in preliminary deliberations held with the prime minister the possibility of imposing a tax to this end was considered. This idea was finally shelved.

DAVAR on Assassination's Impact on U.S. Policy

TA231150 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Aug 85 p 17

[Commentary from Washington correspondent Amir Oren: "The Trigger More Disturbing Than the Bullets"]

[Text] The travels of Richard the Arab-hearted, also known as Assistant Secretary of State Murphy, have recently ended with a whimper after having started with a bang. Two months ago Murphy flew to London to hold a secret meeting with Husayn. The meeting was unveiled and the secrecy was lifted on the same day the TWA aircraft was hijacked to Beirut, thus relegating the interest of the administration and the Middle East in the issues discussed in the Murphy-Husayn meeting to a back burner. This week, Murphy was on his way from Amman to Washington when the lethal bullets which were fired on the outskirts of Cairo muffled the whispered official announcements about the failure of his travels.

Some people in the administration, those who had suggested to Secretary of State Shultz to abstain from sending Murphy to the area, rejoiced in Murphy's misery. These people also assumed from the beginning that Jordan would insist on its demand to call an international conference, not because it wants such a conference, exactly the opposite is true, but to placate the Syrians and Soviets and attain some restraint on their part toward Husayn and his regime. Currently, the Reagan Administration is more adamantly opposed to such a conference than the Peres government, which would tone down its position in exchange for a compatible Jordanian (or Soviet) softening. The administration fears that a conference attended by the Soviets would immediately split into two camps, the Americans and the Israelis on one side, and the Soviets and the Arabs on the other, which would spell the end of the U.S. mediation on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

The shots in Cairo were not perceived as a serious threat to the political process, which is dragging along anyway. As far as U.S. policy-makers are concerned, this entire process is not the most important and certainly not the only U.S. interest in the region. The assassination does not pose a real threat to Egyptian-Israeli relations, or to other moderate Arab leaders, but to the Egyptian angle of the U.S. strategy in the region.

The administration has given itself four political objectives in the region: promoting the stability and security of friendly countries, encouraging peaceful arrangements of regional conflicts (particularly, but not exclusively, of the Israeli-Arab one), improving the U.S. strategic position over that of the Soviet Union, and securing the West's access to the energy resources in the area. The key word is "stability" in the entire region and in the countries on which U.S. policy is based. Washington regards the efforts to settle the Israel-Arab conflict as possitive only as long as they help increase stability. The minute excessive political activities jeopardize stability, the administration tends to put them off to a more convenient time so as not to drive the region into unrest and a conflagration which would bring about Soviet penetration.

In briefings to Congress last month, senior State and Defense Department officials said that Egypt "is the key to our security strategy in the region" because of its location on the border with southwest Asia and its peace treaty with Israel. The officials who wanted to convince Congress about the importance of U.S. aid to Egypt, said that this aid played an important role in strengthening the Egyptian regime in the wake of the Camp David accords. Under Secretary of State William Schneider and the director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, Lieutenant General Philip Gast, emphasized that "especially the Egyptian Army's commitment toward continuing peace with Israel to a large extent depends on our commitment to help Egypt keep a credible and purposeful deterrent against its enemies," and particularly against Libya.

Henry Kissinger once said that the Nixon Administration had been prepared to pay a great deal to Al-Sadat's Egypt in 1972 in exchange for the removal of the Soviet military presence from his country. No deal was made, or at least not one that has been disclosed so far, but the U.S. payment made possible by the Egyptian-Israeli arrangements made during the 4 years after the Yom Kippur War and later on are still reaching the drained Egyptian coffers. The Egyptian Army is still hard put to absorb the modern U.S. equipment that is scheduled to replace aged Soviet weapons. The maintenance and manpower infrastructure of the Egyptian Army is not only poor in U.S. and Israeli terms, even the Jordanian Army is more competent and qualified. Since the Westernization of the Egyptian Army will not be completed in the next 5 or even 10 years, the readiness of the Air Force (which has four times more MIG's and Sukhoi's than U.S. and French aircraft) and the Armored Corps (which has five Soviet tanks for each U.S. tank) leave much to be desired. The Egyptian Air Force refuses to let go of the Phantoms it mastered after much difficulty (and which Turkey wants to buy) for fear that it might not become adept with the far more sophisticated F-16's.

If the Egyptian Army despairs of receiving U.S. aid it might once again toy with the idea of relying on the Soviets who may also write off an enormous debt that a new Egyptian regime might still owe them. The Army is the only domestic sector without whose support neither the Mubarak administration nor the man himself will be able to survive. The Muslim fundamentalists might cause concern, but their activity coupled with the complacent Egyptian nature offsets the danger of their expanding to take the form of mass violence. In order to win hegemony in Egypt, they would have to first gain control over the Army, just as their penetration into the Army cost Al-Sadat his life.

Pentagon and State Department officials enumerated to congressmen several advantages the United States stands to enjoy as a result of the Egyptian connection: Defense of the Suez Canal "is the greatest contribution to security in the region, and even in the whole world," which becomes all the more significant at a time when an ally such as New Zealand refuses to permit U.S. nuclear vessels to anchor in its ports, while Egypt allows them to rule in the Suez Canal; the Egyptian aid to Iraq in the form of weapons and training; the joint U.S.-Egyptian military exercises, Egypt's cooperation in U.S. military maneuvers, and its granting unofficial guarantees for free use of Egyptian installations in times of emergency "have greatly increased the U.S. strategic ability"; Egypt also guarantees the well-being of Sudan, which is too weak to function militarily in the region, but which nontheless allowed the United States to enjoy complete freedom in storing emergency military equipment to be used in southwestern Asia.

Stability is the key to the strategy, Egypt is the key to stability, and the Army is the key to Egypt. As long as this key remains strong, Washington will comprehend the reports on the assassination in Cairo and the failure in Amman as a source of disappointment, but no cause of alarm. The loaded gun in Egypt causes the Americans more worry than the one that went off this week.

TU Group Urges Libya To Suspend Deportations

EA231911 Nairobi KNA in English 1715 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, 23 Aug — The OATUU [Organization of African Trade Unions Unity] wishes once again to appeal to OAU to speed up the final drafting and implementation of an African convention on migrant workers.

In a statement, the leader of OATUU, Mr Denis Akumu said we have made representation to Libya like we did in the case of Nigeria, asking Libya to consider suspending their plan of mass deportation, and to consider giving workers sufficient notice to be able to get their benefits and arrange their departure. The OATUU delegation will be in Libya next week.

We are confident that Libya, which has been in the forefront in the struggle against imperialism and for pan-African and pan-Arab unity will consider our appeal.

OAU Secretary General on Economy, South Africa

EA241853 Dakara PANA in English 1548 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 24 August — Africa will always be confronted with economic problems so long as she is not self-sufficient in food, Mr Ide Oumarou, the newly elected secretary general of the OAU, said in Dakar on Friday.

In an exclusive interview with the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY the OAU secretary general, who assumes office formally on 2 September said the improvement of Africa's economic situation is a major priority to which the organisation must devote attention.

Mr Oumarou said the objective of the OAU is to rehabilitate Africa so that her independence will not be in vain. He said Africa's economic situation — aggravated by drought, desertification, famine and external debt — is the main problem to which he will try to find remedies during his term of office.

Mr Oumarou singled out the food crisis for special attention. As long as Africa does not work towards attaining food self-sufficiency she will always be confronted with economic problems, he said.

He said agriculture must be improved if food self-sufficiency is to be achieved. On the rehabilitation plans drawn up by the recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Mr Oumarou said that the plans should guide our actions in the proper direction as well as help us determine the objectives to be attained. He said that for the moment Africa does not have the means for attaining all her objectives. For this reason we are obliged to work with the resources at our disposal, he said.

On the situation prevailing in southern Africa, the secretary general said it was high time that Africa, through the OAU, took more urgent measures towards fighting apartheid. He said Africa should alert the international public opinion on the need for South Africa's partners to understand that the root cause of the struggle in South Africa is the disregard for human dignity.

Mr Oumarou urged the international community not to be contented with only declarations of intent against apartheid. He said countries which have the power to do so should bring pressure to bear on the Pretoria regime in order to make it recognise the rights of the black majority. An increased armed struggle appears indispensable for making the practitioners of apartheid recognise these rights, the secretary general said. African countries should on their part increase their material and financial support for the liberation movements, he said.

Commenting on African countries that are tied to the South African economy, he said in our struggle we cannot stop certain countries which are obliged by circumstances beyond their control to establish relations of survival with South Africa. Citing as an example Lesotho — a country landlocked within South Africa — he said it is practically impossible for this country to survive economically without maintaining the best possible relation with South Africa.

On Afro-Arab cooperation the secretary general said Arabs and Africans alike were anxious to give this cooperation a new lease of life as well as give it the most solid foundation.

Refering to the withdrawal of Morocco and Zaire from the OAU over the admission of SADR could be reversed. [Sentence as received] He however raised the possibility of Zairean President Mobutu, currently on a visit to Senegal, discussing Zaire's suspension of participation in the OAU with the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who is also the OAU chairman.

ALGERIA

Tunisia's Essebsi Brings Message on Libyan Tension

LD251228 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi this morning arrived in Algiers on a brief visit carrying a message from President Habib Bourguiba to President Chadli Bendjedid.

Beji Caid Essebsi stated that the message concerns the new development being witnessed by the region in light of the serious escalation of the critical situation by the Libyan authorities, a matter which requires an exchange of views and an appraisal of the situation. He noted that the Tunisian Government has taken all the necessary legal measures to confront any development in the situation. He pointed out that Tunisia is the victim and naturally it should take such measures. Beji Caid Essebsi said that this visit is within the framework of consultations between Presidents Habib Bourguiba and Chadli Bendjedid and the governments of the two countries and within the relations of fraternity, concord, and solidarity between them.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Comments on Expulsion of Foreign Labor

LD231745 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated in an interview with the Italian *LE REPUBBLICA* published today that the decision to dispense with foreign manpower in the Jamahiriyah is a popular one made by the people's basic conferecnes. He noted that this decision concerns all nonproductive workers, regardless of their nationalities. He added that Libya will not be a source of consolidation for the Egyptian regime so long as the latter has links with the Zionist entity. The brother secretary explained that approximately 300,000 nonproductive workers are in the Jamahiriyah and have created some social problems such as crime, drug trafficking, and production of alcohol.

The secretary of the people's bureau in Rome said that the Arab and Western media do not protest when European countries dispense with Arab manpower, stressing that the current media compaign against the people of the Jamahiriyah is aimed at harming its leading stances.

Further on Rising Tension With Tunisia

Tunisia Closes Sfax Consulate

LD232059 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 23 Aug (JANA) — TAP reports that the Tunisian authorities have decided to close the Libyan consulate in Sfax. It added that the decision of the Tunisian Government to close the consulate has been conveyed to the Jamahiriyah commission in Tunis. The Tunisian authorities have closed the Libyan Arab Cultural Center in Tunis and expelled hundreds of Libyan families residing in Tunisia. These Tunisian actions are a reaction to the implementation of the resolution of the basic people's congresses in the Jamahiriyah dispensing with the services of foreign manpower.

Essebsi, Baly Meet U.S. Envoy

LD232106 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 23 Aug (JANA) — At noon today in Tunis, Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly met with the U.S. ambassador. Tunisian radio gave no details about the place of the meeting or the topics discussed. The Tunisian foreign minister also met with U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Peter Sebastian yesterday.

This morning Mahmud Mestiri, secretary of state at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry met with the French ambassador. Yesterday, the Tunisian official met with the ambassadors of France, Britain, Italy, Morocco, and Kuwait.

Tunis reports affirm that these political talks are aimed at harming the people of the Jamahiriyah and at falsifying facts about its decision to dispense with the services of foreign manpower.

Tunisia Seeks U.S. Military Aid

LD240118 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Tunisian foreign and defense ministers today met with the U.S. ambassador in Tunis. It was learned that the two ministers officially requested that the U.S. Government intervene militarily and directly in Tunisia on the pretext of confronting the threats to which it is being exposed.

Al-Turayki Meets Arab League Envoy

LD240104 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, this evening met with the assistant secretary general of the Arab League, who conveyed a message from Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, concerning the Tunisian Government's expulsion of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah members at the Arab League and the Libyan Arab officials who were working at the League.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison informed the assistant secretary general of the Arab League of the extreme displeasure over Tunisian Government practices against the Libyan Arab nationals. He explained that the Tunisian Government's expulsion of members of the Jamahiriyah representation at the Arab League and the Libyan Arab officials who worked at the League is considered a flagrant violation of the Arab League Charter and statutes. It has become difficult for the Arab League to carry out its tasks in this undemocratic atmosphere. The Tunisian Government's action is unprecedented by any state in the world which is host to international or regional organizations on its soil.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison explained to the Arab League assistant secretary general that the Jamahiriyah exercises its right to dispense with foreign manpower and this measure is not directed against Tunisia or any other state.

The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed to the Arab League assistant secretary general at this meeting, that on the Jamahiriyah side no problem exists, but the Tunisian Government is the one which went too far in escalating the situation by taking provocative and high-handed measures against the Libyan Arab nationals who resided in Tunisia for a long time and who worked within an international framework. The heightening of the situation by the Tunisian Government is an act that does not rely on reality and has no justification toward a fraternal and neighboring state.

French Deny Support for Tunisia

LD240934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0910 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — The French ambassador to the Jamahiriyah has stressed that no official statement has been issued by his government in support of the Tunisian Government in its dispute with Libya. He stated that France does not wish to get involved in this dispute and seeks to maintain good relations with the two countries. He pointed out that what was reported by AFP and TAP does not expressed the official view of the French Government.

This was said when the French ambassador was received today at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at the request of the French ambassador.

Tunisian Request of France

LD241457 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, 24 Aug (JANA) — It has been learned from an informed diplomatic source in the French capital that Tunisia has asked the French Government to halt its operation of dispensing with the services of Tunisians working in France. The source — which refused to reveal its identity — added that this request was made to the French ambassador in Tunis, who promised to convey a complete report on the bad economic situation in Tunisia.

The source pointed out that the ambassador stated that if France is interested in backing the Tunisian regime in its present structure, then it should do something to rescue Tunisia before matters develop to a degree that could not be controlled.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccans

LD241826 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this evening received Ahmed Reda Guedira, private adviser of King Hassan II, and Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives

LD250813 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli 25 Aug (JANA) — Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening together with the accompanying delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Meets al-Qadhdhafi

LD251101 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1052 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this morning received Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed to him a written message from the Amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

Al-Jabir Departs 25 Aug

LD251539 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of brief visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah made a statement to JANA in which he pointed out that he conveyed a message to the brother leader of the revolution from the amir of Kuwait.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Al-Jabir 26 Aug

LD261255 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received at noon today [as heard] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

JANA Condemns Tunisian Media

LD241251 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1135 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — Tunisian official information media is continuing its tendentious campaigns against the masses of the Jamahiriyah basic people's congresses. Recently it has tended to sink to vituperation, amounting to attacks on the feelings, traditions, customs, and way of life of the Libyan Arab people, and to creating doubt about their ability and expertise.

JANA's Arab affairs editor warns against falling into the dirty game being hatched by the specialist machinery in Washington and in other Western capitals, and implemented by the students of neocolonialism in Tunisia.

Tampering with the sentiments of the masses and their innocent feelings, while at the same time blackmailing the defenseless, robbing them of their potential, and mobilizing the Tunisian Arab people in a rowdy campaign are moves meant to cover up the ruling quarters' blundering in their policies, which now sprawl in the laps of their masters in Washington.

Moreover, these artificial vituperations will in no way will deceive the Tunisian public, who know well that their supreme interest lies in the pan-Arab dimension and not in midget entities destined to vanish.

Suggesting exposure to an external threat, attempts to drag Libya into an artificial confrontation, and mobilizing forces hostile to the Arab nation, are considered cheap plans. The Arab nation, whose ears have often been filled with the creation of an imaginary external enemy by the students of political science whenever internal conditions fail in front of the rulers, is not deceived.

Fabricating excuses to pave the way for old colonialists, international terrorists, and imperialist leaders to enter Tunisia under the cover of external threat and intensifying so-called contacts with them, is tantamount to again putting up Tunisia for auction, so that the political brokers may compete for it as if the Tunisian-Arab people do not exist in their own land.

U.S. Statement Condemned

LD241435 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] JANA's political editor has criticized the statements of the official spokesman of the American State Department, in which he attacked the Jamahiriyah, while at the same time defending both the Egyptian and Tunisian regimes. In his comment, the editor said that these statements fall within the framework of the escalation of the media campaign against the Jamahiriyah, for which the United States had drawn up plans that are undertaken by its officials in Cairo and Tunis.

The editor stressed that the people's congresses' resolution to reduce foreign manpower in Libya is a domestic decision, and that neither the American Government nor its trumpets in Egypt and Tunisia have the right to air any views about it.

The editor described the complaint by the Tunisian and Egyptian regimes to the American White House about Libya's resolutions by saying that it exposes their fateful link to the American wheel. He said it is ludicrous that America should support the Egyptian and Tunisian regimes' complant to the international organization concerning a purely domestic issue.

East Europeans Reportedly 'Flooding' Labor Market

GF231418 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In a statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, well-informed diplomatic sources have expressed fear about the non-Arab population density in Libya, pointing out that such a high density surpasses the normal scope of a labor market. They added: Recently, thousands of East European citizens have been flooding into Libya and are noticeably distributed in all regions and cities in Libya. It is noteworthy that recently the Libyan authorities have expelled thousands of Egyptian and Tunisian workers. They also have announced that all other Arab workers, except Palestinians and Moroccans, will also be expelled.

It is also worth noting that a large number of Palestinians have left Libya since the establishment of Libyan people's committees and their refusal to be involved in these committees or to form special Palestinian committees opposed to the PLO.

These diplomatic sources said that the expulsions are being carried out according to a specific Libyan plan, especially as these East Europeans, who are mostly from Bulgaria, Romania, and the CSSR, are not all workers or professionals. They concluded: The expulsion of Arab workers has not come as a result of financial difficulties, as alleged by Libyan authorities, but within the framework of political agreements signed with a number of Eastern bloc countries.

Commentary 'Strongly Criticizes' King Husayn's Rule

LD231941 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Jamahiriya's Stance — JANA headline]

[Text]Tripoli, 7 Dulhijah, 23 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AL-JAMAHIRIYA* newspaper here strongly criticised the conspiratory role of the ruling Hashemite family in Jordan and its mishandling of Arab rights.

It said:The Jordanian-Palestinian right wing marriage over the skulls of 30,000 martyrs who were annihilated by King Husayn in fulfillment to his promises to his colonialist and Zionist masters, is considered another episode in the criminal hand shaking process in order to push the wheel of events towards the final surrender on Palestinian land.

In its weekly issue of today, it commented on the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue through the joint delegation to America saying: Those who prepare a new recipe for surrender in the context of what is called the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, are no different from Al-Sadat.

Now they try to sell Palestine completely in the name of Palestine. They have forgotten that Palestine is not the property to whoever wears hypocritically the Arab head dress and not to those who are paid agents.

The newspaper warned from the dangers of the reactionary move and said: It is a serious historic crime which the Arab reactionary axis currently prepares for.

It added: Not everyone who speaks Arabic is an Arab, not everyone who wears the Palestinian Arab head dress is a Palestinian and not who ever speaks about Palestine is a Palestinian.

TUNISIA

Continued Reportage on Relations With Libya

Consulate in Safaqis Closed
LD231634 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Tunisian Government has decided to close down the Libyan consulate in Safaqis. The Libyan General Commission in Tunis has been notified of this decision.

Envoy to Libya Recalled
LD231707 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The acting charge d'affaires of the General Commission of the Tunisian Republic in Tripoli was summoned 2 days ago by the director of the Arab Department of the People's Bureau for External Lisison, who notified him of the threat of the Libyan Jamahiriyah to use force.

Following that, the Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned the Libyan general commissioner in Tunis to inquire about these grave threats and to convey to him the stern protest of the Tunisian Government — which will not yield to any threat irrespective of its source — and holds the Libyan Jamahiriyah responsible for its premeditated aggressive policy against the Tunisian Republic.

The Tunisian Government, while reserving the right to take appropriate measures and to meet the signs of this overt and covert threat, has decided to recall the Tunisian general commissioner in Tripoli for consultations, and it has also sent a letter to the UN secretary general about the developments of Tunisian-Libyan relations containing its deep concern over what is being hateched against Tunisia's dignity and its people, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Officials Meet U.S., French Envoys
LD231719 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Minister of National Defense Slaheddine Baly this afternoon received U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Peter Sebastian.

The secretary of state to the minister for foreign affairs, Mahmud Mestiri, this morning conferred with Eric Rouleau, France's ambassador to Tunisia. It has been learned from a diplomatic source that the French ambassador has been requested to inform Tunisia of France's desire to express its friendship in the present circumstances and its readiness to support it within the framework of the traditional and permanent cooperation that links the two countries.

On the other hand the same source added that France, which hopes that the tension would not escalate, intends to remain in close and constant contact with the Tunisian authorities.

Essebsi Sends Letter to UN
LD231822 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi has sent the following letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar:

Mr Secretary General, since the beginning of August, relations between Tunisia and Libya have entered a very serious stage of tension and the continuing grave developments cause deep concern for the Tunisian Government.

The Libyan Government has unilaterally decided — without any advanced warning or negotiations — on extensive expulsion of Tunisian workers legitimately residing in Libya. This expulsion, which so far concerns more than 23,000 people, was accompanied by a (?violation) of human rights and harm to peoples' dignity and is clearly contrary to the laws and rules of international convention. In addition to the arbitrary treatment, torture, and various harrassments, the Libyan authorities have begun freezing the property of the expellees and have confiscated their passports and official documents without taking into consideration the consequences which arise from this kind of behavior in the area of security.

The Tunisian Government has also noticed an increase in the subversive activities of many Libyan representatives residing in Tunisia who are disguised as assistant diplomats and consuls or working at regional organizations whose headquarters are in Tunisia. These developments coincided with the decision of the Libyan Government to freeze all exchanges and relations of cooperation with Tunisia. The Tunisian Government found itself forced to retaliate by taking a series of measures aimed in particular at reintroducing visas between the two countries, closing down the Libyan Cultural Center in Tunis and the unlicenced office of the Libyan news agency, and expelling 31 Libyan assistants working in Tunisia for the reason given.

On the other hand, the Libyan Government, through its official representatives, recently made unambiguous threats of resorting to the use of force against Tunisia's sovereignty and its inviolability. The Tunisian Government, which has made preparations to confront all eventualities, considers that it is its duty to draw your attention to the gravity of the present situation which represents a direct threat to the stability of peace and security in the region and for which the Libyan Government bears full responsibility.

Please, Mr Secretary General, accept my highest esteem and appreciation.

Foreign Ministery Statement
LD240052 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Replying to the statement of the Libyan People's Bureau regarding what it calls the provocations of the Tunisian regime against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement:

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is accustomed to misleading public opinion and falsifying facts. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, despite its wish not to get involved in unworthy altercations, deems it necessary to explain the following facts:

1. The Libyan regime, while hatching aggression against Tunisia and constantly plotting to hinder its march, hurries, whenever its plots are uncovered to complain falsely about a dangerous conspiracy supposedly involving parties which are not to its liking and who are in collusion with imperialist circles. Everybody knows who conspires against others and the one who started the provocation.

2. The Libyan allegation that the Tunisian Government promised to send the minister of social affairs to Libya to discuss arrangements for implementing the resolutions dispensing with the Tunisian workers has no basis of truth. When the Libyan authorities decided to implement the plan to expel the Tunisian workers, the minister of social affairs tried more than once to contact his Libyan colleague, but he did not receive any reply. Despite the existence of agreements between the two countries that the Tunisian workers should be given priority, as stipulated in the minutes of the joint higher committee which convened in Tunis on 20 December 1984. When the threads of the Libyan plan started to emerge, the Tunisian side told the Libyan officials of the need for consultation in order to make suitable arrangements for the return of the Tunisian workers to their country under proper circumstances and in order to protect their rights.

The Libyan side said nothing about its desire to enter into any discussions and the Tunisian side was surprised when the expulsion campaign started, accompanied by measures violating man's dignity, arbitrary measures, harrassment, and violations of established rights. The Libyan fabrications that the dispensation with Arab and foreign workers concerns all workers do not conform with reality, as witnessed by all those who reside in Libya and by all observers. Foreign workers are still in Libya and the dignity of those who have left was not harmed nor their rights violated. Only the Tunisians were subjected to bad treatment.

3. The Libyan complaint about Tunisia's request that some of its citizens should leave the Tunisian Republic is a matter that should arouse at least surprise and astonishment. The Libyan regime has harmed the dignity of thousands of Tunisians who have contributed to the development of Libya, and then protested and threatened when Tunisia put an end to the activities of some people who were working for this regime in order to harm Tunisian security — people who do not respect their diplomatic status or the laws and charters that apply to them as employees at some organizations that are committed to non-interference in the country's internal and external affairs. International law, the charters of international and regional organizations, and the agreements that are concluded between these organizations and states, not withstanding that they do not allow the employees of these organizations to get involved in anything harmful to these countries, give the right to the countries to expel any international employee, whatever his position, whenever he does comply with these commitments.

4. The Libyan plan, even before the ink of the signatures on the higher committee minutes was dry, was first based on freezing the exchange of trade, transfering the salaries of the Tunisians from Libya, and launching a media campaign that continued with the arbitrary expulsion of Tunisian manpower and the denial of their rights. Today it entered a new and dangerous stage represented in the violation of the Tunisian airspace, the massing of forces along the borders, and the flagrant threat of using force against Tunisia.

Thus the masks of the Libyan regime fall and its premeditated intentions against Tunisia and its noble struggling people who are rallied around their leader and commander of their struggle, the great combatant Habib Bourguiba, and his sincere and loyal government become clear. These people are envied by the Libyan regime for the progress and advance they attained despite their scarce resources. These people are not afraid of any threat irrespective of its source and over their long history have experienced more than one lesson.

5. The Libyan regime alone shoulders its responsibility and the consequences of the premeditated aggressive policy against Tunisia and its people. Tunisia, which through history brought no calamity to the Libyan fraternal people, is always firmly careful that nothing should befall them save good; for the sake of maintaining good ties with them, it puts up with many of the provocations emanating from the regime that governs them, and is still anxious about everything that would consolidate ties, cement cohesion, and strengthen their force. It will remain loyal to everything that is bound to serve and insure the interests of the two peoples and provide a sound climate for the development of relations between the two countries through mutual trust, respect, and the principles of good-neighborliness.

Bourguiba Meets With Mzali, Essebsi

LD241345 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working meeting today at the presidential palace in Skanis with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of interior; Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs; and Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, secretary of state for national security.

Mzali Chairs Minister's Meeting

LD241356 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The Ministerial Council has reviewed the arrangements and precautions demanded by the situation to confront any threat. The council met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, and placed on record with complete pride the commitment of compatriots and establishments in making financial contributions to face the situation arising from the unjust expulsion of the Tunisian workers. For this purpose it has been decided to open an account in the Tunisian Treasury.

Phone Contacts With Foreign Leaders

LD241402 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II last night conversed by telephone with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior. He affirmed his interest in the present situation and asked about developments. King Hassan II learned of the good health of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, and requested Mohamed Mzali to convey to him his fraternal wishes and greetings.

Mohamed Mzali today received a telephone call from His Royal Highness Sa'd al-'Abdallah, heir apparent of the State of Kuwait and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who asked about the development of the current situation and about the health of the great combatant, President Habib Bourguiba. He requested Mohamed Mzali to convey to his excellency his fraternal greetings and sentiments.

Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs today received two telephone calls of similar content from the foreign minister of Kuwait and France.

Mzali Receives Moroccan Envoys

LD241655 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Two envoys of King Hassan II to President Habib Bourguiba arrived at Saqanis-Monastir airport, this afternoon. They are Ahmed Reda Guedira, King Hasan II's private adviser and Dr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information.

The two Moroccan envoys were welcomed by Beji Caid Essebsi, the foreign minister; Abdelmajid al-Qarwi ambassador and director general of protocol; Mohamed Bennasr the first governor at Monastir Province; and Abdallah Bachir the secerary general of the party coordination committee. Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, had talks in Monastir with the two Moroccan envoys Ahmed Reda Guedira and Abdellatif Filali in the presence of Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and the secretary of state for national security Zine el Abidine Ben Ali.

Ahmed Reda Geudira made a statement in which he said that the talks centered on current Tunisian-Libyan relations and the role of reconciliation and rapprochement which King Hassan II might play between the two countries.

Essebsi Cables Arab League, ICO

LD241726 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 aug 85

[Text] Foreign minister Beji Caid Essebsi has sent a message to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, on Tunisia's deep (?concern) over the continuing high-handed expulsions of Tunisian workers who are lawfully resident in Libya, and the inhuman practices meted out to them by the Libyan regime.

The foreign minister expressed Tunisia's strong protest against the blatant threats by the Libyan regime to use force as part of its plot to injure the dignity of Tunisians and Tunisia's sovereignty, security, stability, and territorial inviolability. He asked the Arab League secretary general to convey the contents of this message to fraternal members of the League, noting that the policy followed by the Libyan regime toward Tunisia contradicts the League's Charter and the agreements between the two countries as well as the rules of good-neighborliness and that which must link the Arab states to one another.

It is worth noting that the Tunisian Government also sent a message to the secretary general of the ICO in the same vein.

Arab Leaders Asked To Mediate

GF240905 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (WAKH) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today said that Tunisia has officially asked a number of Arab leaders to mediate between it and Libya to end the tension which follows the expulsion by Libya of a large number of Tunisian workers.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, which carried the report, said that Tunisia has requested mediation by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia; and King Hassan II of Morocco. The request came in messages which Tunisia sent yesterday to the three leaders, in which it appealed to them to intervene to end the deterioration between the two countries and to restore relations to their previous state.

The newspaper said that former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed el Masmoudi is making a multisided attempt to contain the Libyan-Tunisian crisis.

AL-ITTIHAD added that El Masmoudi, who is a personal friend of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has called for an end to the deterioration in relations between the two countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi's response to El Masmoudi, who is currently in Paris and continuing his contacts with a number of Arab parties to settle the dispute between the two countries, is not yet known.

Essebsi Notes Solidarity

LD250048 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Essebsi pointed out that in the current crisis Tunisia takes pride in the safety of the Tunisian people, and its gathering around its leadership and government. He said that Tunisia also is proud of the great friendships which it has acquired throughout the world. He stressed that Tunisia is capable of facing up to the challenges and emerging victorious.

In the meeting of the party's cadres in northern Tunis, the Political Bureau member said that this crisis has shown the solidity of the Tunisian people and its regime, and that the actions committed by the Libyan regime can never harm Tunisia, which has an ancient history going back thousands of years. During these years, Tunisia combated attempts to control it and was never subdued by injustice. The most prominent example of this is Carthage's steadfastness in the face of the Roman Empire.

He stressed that Tunisia, which battled against the colonialists in the past for the sake of freedom and dignity, is prepared today to defend the sanctity of the homeland and its soil. He pointed out that the government deals with events with clear vision and insight, and that its positions emerge from its keenness regarding the homeland's sovereignty, and its readiness for all possibilities. The government will be hostile to those who are hostile to the Tunisian people and will extend a cooperating hand to those who cooperate with the people.

The foreign affairs minister, pointed out the Libyan regime's stances, which do not indicate a sincere desire to establish normal relations between the two countries because of its refusal to organize the return of the Tunisian workforce, and its implementation of a campaign of collective expulsion without prior notice, in addition to freezing the cooperation agreements and Libya's violation of its commitments. The foreign minister stressed in this connection that Tunisia rejects using the workforce as a means of bargaining, opens its arms to its sons, and rejects any impairment of their dignity.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the party cadres addressed a cable to the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba in which they stressed their alertness during these critical circumstances, their support of the government, and their readiness to defend the homeland's sanctity and protect the people's gains.

Expulsion Total Updated

LD251719 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The number of the Tunisian workers expelled from Libya from noon Saturday 24 August up to noon today, according to the statistics of the General Administration of National Security, now totals 1,060 people. Therefore, the total number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya since the Libyan authorities began implementing the expulsion operation is now 26,339 persons.

Essebsi Returns From Algeria

LD251805 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi, returned to Tunisia from Algeria where he conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid a message from President Habib Bourguiba.

Party Officials Debate Relations

LD252113 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Hadi Bakkush, Destourian Socialist Party director, and Bashir [name indistinct], chairman of the Consultative Council for activists, yesterday chaired a party headquarters council meeting attended by Amir Guedira, secretary of state to the minister of interior, and Zine el Abidin Ben Ali, secretary of state for national security.

The participants discussed relations between Tunisia and Libya in light of the continuing deportation of Tunisian workers from Libya, their mistreatment, keeping their financial entitlements, and the Libyan regime's provocations on the Tunisian borders by sending military aircraft over Tunisian soil. Libya has gone to the extent of explicitly threatening to use force, and a media campaign carried out by this regime is aimed at deceiving public opinion by reversing the facts of the situation. It presents the operation of expelling Tunisian workers as if it is only dispensing with the services of a foreign workforce; it is depriving them of their moral and material rights in an attempt to force them to accept Libyan nationality and to recruit them to carry out actions against their own political system and country.

The members of the Consultative Council for Activists expressed their complete readiness to carry out all that is demanded by the national duty of alertness toward all movements by watching day and night to protect all national organizations. They told the party director that they are at the disposal of the supreme combatant and the party, and that they are always ready to carry out any instructions to combat any sinful aggression, and to sacrifice everything for the protection of the homeland from all dangers.

The party director and the chairman of the Consultative Council for Activists stressed that if all Tunisians are as soldiers defending Tunisia and combating any aggression against it, then the Destouris have prime responsibility, while the activists in particular have a vanguard role in building an independent Tunisia and consolidating its values. During 30 years of bitter struggle they have worked hard to construct the Tunisian state and establish its institutions, and have supported its infrastructures.

During the meeting, a number of reserve measures were drafted, through which the activists will contribute practically by way of great alertness and complete readiness in facing all complications.

Bourguiba Receives Kuwaiti Minister

LD251957 Kuwait KUNA in English 1702 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, Aug 25 (KUNA) — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia Sunday afternoon received Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir shortly after his arrival here from Tripoli, Libya.

Shaykh Sabah delivered a message to the Tunisian president from H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah on the growing tension between Tunisia and Libya over the latter's expulsion of Tunisian workers from the country recently.

Tunisia's Premier and Interior Minister Mohammad Mazali, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, and Kuwait's Ambassador to Tunisia Mijrin Ahmad al-Hamad attended the meeting at Bourguiba's summer resort on the outskirts of the capital.

Shaykh Sabah relayed a similar message early today to the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Kuwaiti top diplomat left Kuwait yesterday on an urgent mission to deliver these two messages to Bourguiba and Al-Qadhdhafi on the deteriorating ties between the two North African Arab states.

ETHIOPIA

WPE Central Control Committee Holds Meeting

LD231346 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The third regular meeting of the Central Control Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] began today at the WPE Central Committee conference hall. In line with the second regular meeting of WPE Central Committee on the role of the control system for implementing the objectives of the WPE, members of central commissions of the 14 regions including the provinces of Addis Ababa and Aseb are taking part in this meeting. Apart from assessing the activities carried out over the last 6 months, the meeting will also draw up plans for future working activities.

In a report on the commission's activities over the past 6 months, Comrade Alemu Abebe, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control Commission [as heard] said that the role of the commission is to assess reports from the lower bodies, supply ideas for improvement and agree on directives to enable the regional control commissions to prepare their reports more efficiently. Comrade Alemu presented a detailed report on the discipline of members, the implementation of and follow up to directives, respect for party rules and regulations, and on ways and means for the able implementation of responsibilities.

In this meeting, which will last for 2 days, briefings will be given by delegates from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen on party control experience and possible weaknesses in control activities. In addition, discussions will be held on the presentation of reports on control and follow up by control commissions. The meeting will approve the plans of the Central Control Commission.

Action Plan Discussed

EA242157 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Control Commission's third regular meeting today endorsed the action plan for the next 6 months, after assessing the work accomplished by the commission over the last 6 months. The commission endorsed this plan at the end of its 2-day meeting. After listening to briefings on various ways of strengthening control work, a discussion was held and constructive ideas contributed.

This meeting, held at WPE Central Committee conference hall, was chaired by Comrade Alemu Abebe, WPE Central Committee Poliburo member and chairman of the Central Control Commission. Ways of establishing a people's control system in line with the resolution passed by the WPE Central Committee second regular meeting on the decisive role of strengthening control in achieving the WPE objectives and the attention to be given to the strengthening of the party were also discussed at the meeting.

In his closing speech, Comrade Alemu Abebe said that during this meeting the commission was able to increase understanding of members of the Central Control Commission by focusing on important and practical control systems. Comrade Alemu pointed out that the responsibilities of members of the commission were to avoid weakness, to formulate an action plan, and to put forward ideas that would strengthen control. He added that the leadership will make every effort to implement what is endorsed by the commission.

Refugees Return From Sudan Following Amnesty

EA231901 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Ethiopians from the northern regions who left Ethiopia at various times and who were living in the Sudan as refugees arrived in Addis Ababa today after an amnesty from the revolutionary government. The Ethiopians who made use of the amnesty and returned today were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Alganesh Kokebu, head of the Refugee Department of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Risquet-Led Delegation From Cuba Departs

EA231154 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Summary] The Cuban delegation led by Jorge Risquet today returned home at the end of a 10 day-visit to Ethiopia.

SOMALIA

Ministry Issues Statement on Economic Renewal

EA242109 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Foreign Ministry today issued an official statement on the government's program to revitalize the national economy and at the same time encourage private ownership. The official statement adds that the revitalization of the national economy is expected to cover the commercial sector, agriculture and industries. The program will have an independent committee with its own administrative unit.

The independent committee will be composed of members from the various production agencies and the government will be represented by officials who will be ready to assist the committee on technical and administrative needs. The statement adds that private and foreign banks will be licenced when it is appropriate.

The official statement from the SDR Foreign Ministry adds that qualified individuals will be allowed to import oil into the country and distribute the commodity through cooperation movements.

The official statement adds that the new program to revitalize the national economy aims to encourage foreign and local investors so that the investors could play an important role in the national development.

Opposition Claims Students Forced To Join Army

EA232039 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Eight students from schools in Hargeisa town, capital of the north-west region, defected to the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces on 20 August. Reports from SNM bases in the northern regions of Somalia say that two of the eight defecting students were girls and they were among the many students who have suffered in the torture chambers of dictator Siad Barre in Hargeisa, for many years. The students told our reporters that in addition to total disregard for the learning system in Somalia which has collapsed, students are forced to join the Armed Forces.

UGANDA

Muwanga Dismissed; New Prime Minister Appointed

EA251617 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Listeners, stay tuned for a special announcement: The Military Council has today, August 1985, decided to relieve Mzee Paulo Mwanga of his duties as prime minister of Uganda with immediate effect. This action has been taken in the national interest.

The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Lutwa Okello, thanked Mzee Paulo Muwanga on behalf of the Military Council and the people of Uganda for the services he has rendered to the country.

The Military Council has appointed Mr Abraham Waligo to be the new prime minister. Mr Abraham Waligo will be sworn in tomorrow morning at a ceremony to be held at 11:00 am on 26 August 1985, at parliamentary buildings in Kampala. That is the end of the special announcement.

Swearing-In Speech

EA261151 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0840 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Speech by Abraham Waligo, Ugandan prime minister, during swearing-in ceremony at Kampala parliament building on 26 August; passage in quotation marks is Waligo speaking in Swahili — live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Chairman of the Military Council and head of state, members of the Military Council, Your Excellencies Ambassadors and High Commissioners, the Chief Justice, ladies, Judges of the High Court, ladies and gentlemen: I am truly overawed by this appointment. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the chairman and members of the Military Council for having shown so much confidence in me on their own behalf and on behalf of the people of Uganda in throwing this big burden onto my small shoulders [laughter].

I wish to say that there is no way I can carry out this burden without the full support of the chairman and members of the Military Council, of the Cabinet — my Cabinet colleagues — and of the entire people of Uganda. Once I lose that support, I will not be able to carry on further.

I have just a few words. I have taken on this occasion one oath because the others are still valid. I took them while taking oath as minister of finance. But, in the oath that I have taken, I have again undertaken to freely give my counsel to the chairman of the Military Council and head of state and his successors in office as by law established. The first counsel I wish to give him openly and publicly is that I will try my best to get a good understanding between the ruler and those that are ruled [applause]. Uganda has gone through a very difficult period. As I speak now, instead of respect for those in office most Ugandans have fear of those in office.

I am sure that the new Uganda has not time for that and we are going to try our best with my colleagues and everybody to transform the fear into respect. I am sure that is the spirit in which we are going to work [applause].

Sir, I would like to say here and now and reconfirm what you said, that the person on whose footsteps I am now standing is safe, secure in his home in Entebbe without any due hindrance. He telephoned me a few hours ago, wished me congratulations, asked me to convey this to you as chairman of the Military Council and head of state, to the Council and to the people of Uganda. I do hope, sir, that instead of the news media saying to us that he is in Luzira or that he has flown off to Timbuktu, they take the trouble to ring him up. His telephone number is 2059087 Entebbe, and it has not been tampered with [applause]. Or, better still, actually go and visit him.

Sir, I now wish to say a few words in Swahili because there are some members of Uganda society who understand Swahili better than they understand English. After that, in view of the special circumstances, I wish I be allowed to say a few lines in Luganda [applause].

"Now, Ndugu (?president), my speech will be brief. We are opening a new chapter in Uganda today. I have nothing to say other than to recall the old song, [name indistinct] part of which says today's world is for two to live together, in poverty or in riches. And for two to live together is to tolerate one another. The present world is not for anyone to play around with. If you do not understand then you are lost and each driver [words indistinct]. [applause]. That is the way it is."

Government, NRA Talks Set for 26 August

EA241751 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] It has been announced that peace talks between the Uganda Government and the National Resistance Army [NRA] of Yoweri Museveni, will be held in Nairobi on Monday 26th August, 1985.

The talks, which were planned to take place in Dar es Salaam earlier this month, did not take place because the NRA delegation failed to arrive at the venue.

Announcing the new attempt at a news conference in Kampala this evening, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara A. Otunnu, said there had been contacts between the government and the NRA at various levels since the Dar es Salaam meeting failed to take place. One of such contacts was when the minister met Mr Museveni in Nairobi last week.

Mr Olara Otunnu said the Uganda Government delegation to the Nairobi talks will be announced later.

Turning to reported violations of cease-fire arrangements between the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and the NRA, the minister disclosed that the NRA forces had attacked certain police stations. The latest was an invasion of a UNLA barracks at Matuga yesterday. To all these attacks, he said, the UNLA had exercised maximum restraint by not attacking any NRA position. He emphasized that this constraint was dictated by the government policy not to provoke a situation that might cause further bloodshed and frustrate the paramount goal of the government: search for peace.

He stressed that the government takes a very serious view of these developments and had sent senior government representatives to meet the NRA on the affair. The NRA was, through the representatives, given four conditions: First, that the NRA should cease such attacks; two, that arrangements for peace talks should continue; three, that the NRA should withdraw from Matuga; and four, that the Kampala-Gulu road should be cleared for normal traffic to resume.

Mr Olara Otunnu said the NRA had accepted all these conditions. The minister stressed that these incidents do not in any way stand in the way of peace talks but he warned that should the NRA repeat the attacks, then they will have to assume the responsibility for the consequences. He, however, assured the public that following these contacts the situation in Matuga and elsewhere concerned is now under control and there is no need for alarm.

Earlier Mr Olara Otunnu met the heads of diplomatic and consular missions and international organizations in Kampala to brief them on the situation in the country. He also briefed the diplomats on the program of talks to be held between the government and the National Resistance Movement, one of the organizations which have been fighting the ousted Obote government.

AFP on Conference Date

AB241102 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Kampala, Aug 24 (AFP) — A round-table peace conference bringing together all the political parties and "fighting groups" in Uganda will open in the East African country on September 2, the *STAR* newspaper reported here today. It did not indicate whether the main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA) led by Yoweri Museveni, would take part. However, the vice-chairman of the ruling Military Council here, Colonel Wilson Toko, yesterday announced that a four-man delegation [words indistinct] would travel to Nairobi for talks with Mr. Museveni.

In its report, the *STAR* said the peace conference would be attended by five political parties — the Uganda Peoples Congress, the Democratic Party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement, the Conservative Party and the Nationalist Liberal Party. The country's religious leaders and two elders from each of [word indistinct] would also take part in the conference, the paper said, quoting a leader of one of the country's smaller fighting groups, Andrew Kayiira of the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM).

Col. Toko, in his announcement yesterday, said the delegation going to talk to Mr. Museveni would include representatives of the three fighting groups with which the military council has agreed a ceasefire — the UFM, the Federal Democratic Movement [FEDEMU) and the Uganda National Rescue Front. All three groups fought against the regime of President Milton Obote, who was deposed in a military coup on July 27. But the largest group which fought the ousted regime, the NRA, has not yet had formal peace talks with the Military Council headed by the former Army commander, General Tito Okello, and in Nairobi yesterday it announced a virtual resumption of hostilities.

Its move followed "repeated provocations and trickery by the military clique in Kampala" which the NRA said was "being manipulated by opportunistic politicians and certain external forces." The NRA said that its men had disarmed Ugandan Army soldiers at three small towns in the Kampala region, in the so-called Luwero Triangle which was the main scene of the NRA's four-and-a-half-year bush war against the Obote government. It was however "still willing and ready to have immediate and serious negotiations" with the military regime, it said.

Col. Toko, who is also defence minister in the new interim government, confirmed yesterday that the Ugandan Army had been redeployed in the Luwero Triangle, saying this was to safeguard peace "against trigger-happy war-mongers."

The statement suggested that the Ugandan Army was also prepared to resume a war footing against the NRA. "We want to show the whole world who the aggressor is," Col. Toko said. He said that the Military Council was "bending" to Mr. Museveni in order to bring lasting peace to the country, but that [words indistinct] post, robbed a bank and moved its troops. He also described Mr. Museveni as a "Ugandan in inverted [word indistinct]. Mr. Obote repeatedly alleged that the guerrilla leader was not a Ugandan.

Toko Press Conference

EA251131 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1826 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. You are welcome to current affairs section of Radio Uganda. In our program tonight we bring you a press conference with the vice chairman of the Military Council and ministry of defense, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, addressing members of the press yesterday. The press conference was aimed at informing the people of Uganda and the world at large on the peace talks that have been going on between the Military Council and the former fighting forces, and introducing the program is Patrick (Ojod) of current affairs.

[(Ojod)] At a press conference held yesterday, 23 August, 1985 at Nile Garden in Nile Mansions, Kampala, in which the various groups that fought the ousted regime of Obote, namely the Ugandan Freedom Movement, UFM; the Federal Democratic Movement, FEDEMO; and the Uganda National Rescue Front, UNRF; [passage as heard] the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Col Gad Wilson Toko, who is the chairman [as heard] of the Military Council said among other things that the coup that took place on 27 July this year was meant to stop further bloodshed and in this particular respect the Military Council saw it fit and necessary to call on all the fighting groups that fought Obote regime to come to round table talks and end bloodshed. He further went to praise those fighting groups that have come out to answer the call of the Military Council to restore peace in our country.

At the press conference, Dr Kayiira, Dr Lwanga, and Major Onzi led their negotiating teams namely the UFM, FEDEMU and UNRF respectively, and on being introduced to the members of the press by the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Ojok Mulozi, the vice chairman of the Military Council, Gad Wilson Toko, started in this way:

[Begin Toko recording] Members of the press, ladies and gentlemen. This afternoon we gather here to try and tell the world what has been going on for the last 10 days. You will all recall that on 27 July, 1985, a military coup took place in Uganda. This coup was staged by members of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army]. The reasons for the coup have been very clearly stated on many occasions by our chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, but it suffices to say that the coup was meant to stop any other bloodshed in Uganda. The head of state made an appeal following the coup to all Ugandans living outside Uganda and to all fighting groups within Uganda to come forward and discuss problems of our country without pointing muzzles of the gun at each other. This call was answered by a number of groups.

This afternoon I have the pleasure to present to all of you here the group known as FEDEMU, Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda led by Dr Lwanga who is the Chaiedemu. With him are some of his executive officers who are sitting to his immediate right as well as behind him. At some stage you will have the pleasure of hearing from him and introducing his people [as heard]. We also have a group known as UNRF, Uganda National Rescue Front, led by Major Onzi [applause]. With him he has his own executive officials to his immediate left and behind him. Thirdly we have a group known as UFM whose chairman of the High Command, the Military High Command, is Dr Kayiira [applause], and to his immediate left are some of the officials of UFM, and also behind him. These are the groups that answered the call of our head of state. Notably missing, of course, if one group that is NRM-NRA. We held peace talks for several days with these groups, first as separate groups and then jointly. On 14 August we had discussions with one group called (FUNA). They are not represented here at this conference because they had to go back. On 16 August we held a meeting with UFM, on 18 with UNRF and on 19 with FEDEMU. Joint meetings were held on 21 and 22 August 1985. At the end of each discussion a memorandum of understanding was initialled.

During our joint meetings, we had a look at some of the common issues arrived at, and these are summarized as follows: the question of cease-fire — all groups agreed to continue with the cease-fire; the question of grouping various fighting forces and arms; the question of formation of broad-based government to include their representation on the council as well as cabinet.

We touched on the question of release of political detainees particularly those members of the groups that have come forward for peace discussions, repatriation or returnees, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees or returnees, the conduct of all our fighting forces, the question of the defense of lives and the property of citizens during the period of cease-fire, the question of indemnity for acts of fighting forces in the course of the struggle up to and including 27 July, 1985, the question of (?side) intelligence organizations like those we have had in the past — general service, state research and NASA [National Security Agency] and how these can be abolished forever, the establishment of a national army and the convening of a peace conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, talking peace is not something easy if you have been fighting each other using guns. So these groups, have laid their arms down, ceased fire and come forward to discuss. The Military Council and the government greatly appreciate the gesture and the spirit from our brothers in these groups that have come up.

I don't think it will be correct for anybody to misunderstand their coming forward as a surrender. I don't think it will be correct for anybody to misunderstand that the position UNLA has taken to stop hostilities is a surrender.

Since 27 July, all our forces have ceased hostilities towards any group, including those groups that are not represented here. I am sure Ugandans will appreciate why this was so. However, I must inform you here that during this period we have had instances of troop movements from the NRA. UNLA has not moved an inch. UNLA prefers to talk peace. I dont need to remind you of the efforts the head of state and the Military Council have made to try and discuss our differences even with NRA.

Today is the climax of our peace talks with these groups; I personally must state that the discussions were very successful.

I, therefore, will be calling upon each group to make their own statement, after which we will give you an opportunity to ask questions. However, I would like to make one point absolutely clear. Uganda has had negative publicity from within and outside. Some of you, our brothers, have been writing stories which are detrimental to the establishment of peace in Uganda. All I can say is that it is very easy to write those things with a pen. It is not easy to write with a gun. So your role in this peace process is very vital, and the same applies to our overseas friends. If they really wish Uganda peace, then what we call for is objective reporting, objective reporting.

We are aware that some of you may have your own allegiancies, some of you may have your own reasons for twisting the truth, but here are the people: These are the fellows who had been carrying guns to fight amongst each other within Uganda. They have come out. So it is not that they came here to show their faces and go back to resume fighting, and Ugandans must appreciate that rule by the gun will not end your problem.

It is very easy for anybody to shoot his way into Kampala and sit in the parliament. In the process you will displace people. When you displace people, those people will regroup and come back. So where is the end of your problem? The end lies in discussions. The end lies in putting down our arms and exchanging our ideas by word of mouth. Therefore, I must reiterate the position of the UNLA and the Military Council, that we want a lasting peace in Uganda. Our brothers have vowed for the same objective, a lasting peace in Uganda. Our brothers have vowed for the same objective — lasting peace. However, if there are others who prefer to talk by the gun the UNLA together with our brothers who want to defend the peace of Uganda will have no choice but to defend that peace in all possible ways.

I would like to take this opportunity to call upon our brothers in UNLA that Uganda is for all of us. You cannot have, you cannot have more than one president in a country. And if for any reason you have any differences, let's sit down and talk about our differences. Nobody among all of us here manufacturers arms. There is no secret of our strength among ourselves. There is no secret as to what arms we all carry among ourselves. Indeed if Ugandans have learned from 23 years experience, bitter experience, then we must show our maturity to the world by proving to them that, yes, miracles can happen in Africa, people who have been warring against each other can cease fire and put their arms down and talk serious (?issues) without any threat of the gun or soldiers.

I therefore wish to thank you press for coming forward today and please be very open and free to ask all those burning issues rather than writing them speculatively. This is your turn. Don't speculate what is happening tomorrow. You ask the people concerned. They are here. They will tell you. [end recording]

[(Ojod)] Col Toko, vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense at the press conference at Nile Gardens. At the end of his address to the members of the press the three leaders of the fighting groups introduced their members and later gave their statements. Here now is Dr Kayiira of the UFM giving his statement.

[Begin Kayiira recording] The UFM has always believed in peace. It has always believed that fighting cannot be an end in itself. We fight in order to achieve certain political goals. That is the reason why we fight. Fighting is really a miserable exercise which brings suffering to all of us — young, old, women and children. We don't want it. We have been speaking for peace and we have tried. Our efforts have led us to talk to other nonfighting groups on a continuous basis because we believe all of us are going to live in this country. We have no choice but to live together. And we also know that even those people we are fighting, at the end of the day, we have to sit and live together as brothers. When the change took place and the call went out, of course, every movement was skeptical about the sincerity of the Military Council. As time went on though, we saw that there was some possibility of working out [words indistinct] and we felt we have to participate and present our reasons for fighting and the conditions on which we can participate to bring about peace.

It has been a long exercise, but we believe the search for peace is a very serious exercise. We have deliberated in an atmosphere of friendliness and brotherhood. We have said a lot of things that would be considered controversial but we felt we had to say them. We have called on our brothers to concede on quite a number of points and an agreement has been reached. To us that agreement is not the end. It is really the beginning of the peace process. We believe that while we have been fighting, we did not represent the whole of Uganda. We are just a small section expressing the sentiments of the masses.

But if we are going to have peace, the people of Uganda have to come forward and present their needs. They have to come forward and write a program that will bring us back to lasting peace. That's why, for us, we felt that this is just the beginning of an exercise culminating in a peace conference with all sectors of this great country represented. That has been agreed on and as far as we are concerned the peace conference will determine the future of this country.

We have called upon all groups and all Ugandans to start talking. We believe that is the only way we can have peace. We believe sincerely that that's the only way we can have lasting peace in this country. [End recording]

[(Ojod)] Dr Kayiira, the leader of UFM. The vice chairman of the UNRF, Maj Onzi had this to say.

[Begin Onzi recording] I'm sure the people of Uganda would like to know why UNRF was fighting and when it was formed. UNRF as an organization was fighting a political war. Ours was just a (?movement) known to the people of Uganda and the world over. In 1979 when the liberation war came, those who supported the government under the former leader, Idi Amin Dada, were forced to leave the country at their own, as his own men. We know Amin as a person [words indistinct] people. He has his family. We who were under Amin, we support him as a national figure. When the liberation army came with their war, we the former Uganda armed forces, never fought, simply because we accepted the change as the people of Uganda so wish. But then, when we surrender our arms to the very liberation forces led some of us to leave the country, others remained behind. [as heard] All suddenly, the very guns we surrendered to the liberation forces were turned against our mothers, our brothers, innocent poor people in the country.

Dear fellow citizens. As one of the sons and children of this country I would not like to see any single baby or a mother slaughtered as if he is an animal. We had to take the few arms that were with us, to see whether the liberation army had really come with the intention of liberating country to defend our people.

I know Amin. He was one of the Uganda army officers. Amin has no army. There is no leader in Uganda who can own army. The army belongs to the nation. Then it is wrong to say that the former Uganda army belongs to Amin, and therefore when Amin was overthrown he should go along with his army.

Fellow citizens and the press, if I may be allowed to say, instead of calling the former Uganda army as Amin's army, here I would say call us British army because it was British who formed the Uganda army in this country.

We were denied our national identity. As we free the country those who want very much to divide us politically say there are no refugees. They have gone back to their country of origin Sudan, Zaire, or Kenya. We were not allowed to live in our motherland. We were not allowed to work in our mother country. What does our Constitution say? Anybody, any Ugandan born in Uganda or he is citizen by registration or by naturalization has a right to live in Uganda. So here we did not escape to take arms to defend our nation, which did not as some people say that we UNRF have no mandate. [as heard] What mandate did you need UNRF to get from the people of Uganda?

Here as a Ugandan I have rights to live in Uganda. That right has been denied. Now to get that right I have to fight. For us we have been fighting various governments which did not allow us to come back in the country. Even this, the present government, under the leadership of Gen Tito Okello, did not call on us to come and join hands with him for the peace and unity (?to give) to this country. I would still... [voice fades] [End recording]

[(Ojod)] Maj Onzi, vice chairman of the UNRF. The chairman of FEDEMU, Dr Luwanga, gave this speech.

[Begin Luwanga recording] FEDEMU basically fought a political war. We decided to fight when all avenues for peace had failed. We were fighting for (?fire), for war is expensive, war is painful. War is dangerous; people know it is catastrophic. These are obvious to you all so I won't spend much time to inform you of the catastrophes of war. But there are two (?points) in your mind you need an elaboration. We fought because we speak for the democracy in this country. [sentence indistinct] The earlier system where the people of this nation had no other way to get rid of one unpopular regime, to get rid of a dangerous regime, to get rid of a murderous regime, to get rid of a regime that has totally failed to maintain law and order, it had failed to respect the judiciary, it had failed to (?protect) lives and property of our people. Worse still it had indulged in the destruction of life and property. It was indulging into the destabilization of our nation.

So, fellow countrymen, that is why we fought. We fought this war to get rid of the regime. Naturally of course, you may be asking: Why did you come out? The purpose of our coming out, (?in answer, are several causes). The first cause was by the citizens of Uganda. It started a long time ago. We still remember how the cardinal kept on requesting former President Obote to please talk with the fighting forces.

The people are tired. The people are dying. The people are harassed too much. The war is costing this nation so much in life, in resources, and in development. So really this was a cause of the people that would be ready to negotiate with whoever was ready to talk peace. So this means FEDEMU is ready to come out, to talk peace with Obote had he been genuine about it.

I'm sure had he done that and was sincere about it, he will be sitting here today. But because he failed to do this great function for the people, to show his feelings for this nation, he is not with us in this country. [End recording]

[(Ojod)] Dr Luwanga, leader of the FEDEMU. Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to a press conference held on 23 August 1985 at Nile Mansions. In the press conference, you heard speech of the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Col Gad Wilson Toko and statements or speeches given by the leaders of the various fighting groups, namely, UFM, UNRF, and FEDEMU.

DPRK Military Experts Leave 'Permanently'

EA232202 Dakar PANA in French 1058 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Kampala 23 Aug (SUNA/PANA) — The team of North Korean military experts left Kampala permanently on Thursday en route for home after having taken part in the training of the Ugandan Armed Forces. The Ugandan Prime Minister Mr Paulo Muwanga received the teams leader and the Korean ambassador on Wednesday and expressed his appreciation for the efforts made in the training of the Ugandan forces over the last 2 years. It is worth noting that Gen Bazilio Okello, chief of the Ugandan forces, has informed SUNA of the government's decision to suspend the activity of the Korean experts.

Defense Chief Addresses Military Units in North

EA252117 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Olara Okello, has completed a 4-day tour of northern Uganda in which he addressed public rallies and the military in their barracks. Speaking to a mammoth gathering at Arua Boma ground, Lt Gen Bazilio Olara Okello explained to them the reasons for the military takeover and called on them to live in peace with one another in order to enhance socioeconomic development in the country. Addressing himself specifically to the returnees, he told them to settle peacefully with the rest of the people. He cautioned them against any acts of (?lawlessness) that could cause insecurity in the country. He also urged them to respect local authorities where they live. Speaking at (Lodonya) in Koboko, a few miles from the Sudan-Ugandan border, the Army chief told the members of Uganda National Rescue Front, UNRF, that the military's government [as heard] offer of peace talks should not be interpreted as a point of weakness. The people of Uganda, he declared, have suffered long enough and do not want bloodshed any more.

Addressing the UNA at Giligili near Arua town, the Army commander welcomed them back home with an appeal to work hard to develop their areas which had been abandoned for a long time. At Pakwach, the chief of defense forces told the people to work hard towards peace irrespective of religious, political, and tribal differences. At Gulu, he visited St Mary's Hospital, (Raka), and talked to the patients who had been shot in Lira before the military takeover.

At the 13th Battalion, Kitgun, he told soldiers not to interfere with the authority of civilian administrators. He explained to the soldiers the importance of discipline in the forces and the maintenance of law and order as a prerequisite for peace and development. Addressing a large gathering at Kitgum Boma ground, the Army commander explained to them that Obote's government had become excessively corrupt, inefficient, and was dividing the Army along tribal lines. He further told them that now that Obote and his chiefs have been removed, the Military Council is determined to solve every conflict in this country by peaceful means so as to consolidate peace and development. He called on every peace-loving Ugandan to give his or her utmost support to the Military Council in this endeavor. At Karuma, the chief of the defense forces assured the people that the military government is doing all in its power to consolidate peace in the country and that it is not against any political party.

Ssemogerere Appeals for Loyalty to State

EA241456 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, has appealed to all Ugandans to open a new chapter of close relationship in order to forge a solid nation. Addressing the senior staff of his ministry in Kampala, Mr Ssemogerere said the Military Council had placed absolute trust in the public and called upon them to respond to this gesture of goodwill by being loyal to the state and serving with one heart. With this, he added, we shall be able to achieve the much sought-for peace that has evaded Uganda for a long time.

Addressing himself specifically to the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr Ssemogerere strongly advised them to continue working in harmony in order to form the mainstay of the people of Uganda. He reiterated the Military Council's pledge to have a stable public service which maintains security of tenure.

The permanent secretary to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr (Semadri), welcomed the government effort to place trust in people noting that since the military coup no civilians had been molested. The inspector-general of police, Mr Boniface Okoth Ogolla, assured the minister that they will see to itthat maximum cooperation is harnessed from all members of the force so as to allow a smooth running of the nation. The commissioner of prisons, Mr Barnabas Byabazayire, appreciated governments effort in pulling the coutnry back to a stable footing.

Prime Minister Postpones 24 Aug District Talks

EA240457 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The office of the prime minister announces the postponement of the meeting the prime minister was due to have with elders in Masaka and Rakai districts today.

Another date will be announced in due course.

Foreign Minister Postpones Trip to Sudan

EA252007 Khartoum SUNA in English 1616 GMT
25 Aug 85

[Text] Kampala, Aug. 25, — Uganda's foreign minister, Olara Otunnu, has postponed his visit to the Sudan, scheduled for next Thursday due to domestic preoccupations as peace talks with Ugandan resistance movement leader, Yoweri Museveni, and the ministerial meetings of Nonalignment Movement in Luanda at the beginning of next September. In a press conference he held here yesterday, Otunnu stated that the government delegation to peace talks, which will start in Nairobi on Monday, would be made up of Military Council deputy chairman, Colonel Wilson Toko, as delegation chairman, and membership of foreign, interior, justice ministers, besides Military Council member Major Kweya and an Army officer.

BURUNDI

Allegations by Amnesty International Denied

EA242218 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Burundi Government has categorically refuted Amnesty International's accusations according to which several people including a Catholic lay preacher died recently in prison in Bujumbura due to bad hygienic conditions [words indistinct]. A statement from Amnesty International on this was published in Brussels 2 days ago. In Bujumbura, Amnesty International's allegations were described as slanders and lies. In a communique released by the Burundi embassy in Nairobi yesterday, Burundi Foreign Affairs Minister Laurent Nzeiymana complained about the slandersous campaigns and false statements. The head of Burundi diplomacy said, however, that those priests were indeed imprisoned not for conducting church services outside the time allocated by the government as alledged by Amnesty International, but for writing and distributing pamphlets with the intention of disturbing peace and order.

CAMEROON

Presidential Decree Appoints New Ministers

AB241511 Yaounde Domestic Service English 1425 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] By a presidential decree, a cabinet reshuffle has been decided by the head of state. The following have been appointed to the cabinet:

Minister delegate at the Presidency in charge of defense:
Mr Abono, Jerome
Minister of justice, keeper of the seal:
Mr Itoe, Benjamin
Minister of the planning and territorial administration:
Mr Hayatou, Sadou
Minister delegate at the Presidency of the republic, in charge of relations with the assemblies:
Mr Awunti, Joseph
Minister of youth and sports:
Mr Ibrahim Njoya
Minister of foreign affairs:
Mr William Eteki Mboumoua
Minister delegate at the Ministry of Foreign affairs:
Mr Baba, Sale
Minister of territorial administration:
Mr Mengueme, Jean-Marcel
Minister of finance:
Mr Koula Edouard
Minister of the public service:
Mr Ze Nguele, Rene
Ministers of missions at the Presidency of the republic:
Mr Doumba, Charles Joseph
Mr (Ejoa, Kitus)
Minister of higher education and scientific research:
Mr Abouem a Tchoyi, David
Minister of breeding, fishery and animal industries:
Dr Hamadjoda, Abjoudi
Minister of social affairs:
Mrs Zang Nguele, Rose
Minister of posts and telecommunications:
Mr Mpouma, Claude Leonard
Minister of town planning and housing:
Mr Babale, Abdoulaye
Minister of transports:
Mr (Tchewa), Andre Bosco
Minister of information and culture:
Mr George Ngango
Minister of equipment:
Mr (Maemont, Herman)
Minister of agriculture:
Mr Yonko, Jean-Baptiste
Minister delegate at the Presidency in charge of computer service and public contracts:
Mr Kamga, Njike
Minister of national education:
Mr Mbella Mbappe, Robbert
Minister delegate at the Presidency for state inspector and charge of administrative reforms:
Mr Labara, Mahamadou
Minister of womens affairs:
Mrs Yaou, Aissatou
Minister of commerce and industry:
Mr Nomo Ongolo, Edouard
Minister of labor and social welfare:
Dr Fofe, Joseph
Minister of public health:
Mr Anoma Ngu, Victor
Minister of mines:
Mr (Kimetabong, Michael)
Secretary of State for:
-Agriculture: **Mr Nfo Ngwe, Solomon**
-Education: **Mrs (Eko, Ngo Mba)**
-Planning and territorial development: **Mrs Tankeu, Elisabeth**
-Commerce and industry: **Mr Namaya, Michael**
-Public health: **Mrs Bassong, Isabelle**
-Finance: **Mr Tikele (Ekmene)**
-Information and culture: **Mr Onambele, Raphael**
-Territorial administration: **Mr (Bascoda), Jean-Baptiste**

Further on Appointments

AB241523 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1425 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Another presidential decree signed today appoints the following to posts of responsibility in the presidency of the republic:

Secretary general of the Presidencywith rank and prerogatives of minister:
Mr Ferdinand Leopold Oyono
Assistant secretaries general with rank and prerogatives of minister:
Mr Nkuete, Jean
Mr Owona, Joseph

Another decree appoints Mr Mataga, Philippe to the post of director of the civil cabinet with rank and prerogatives of minister, deputy director of civil cabinet with rank and prerogatives of secretary of state, Mr (Sadi), Rene.

The president also signed a decree earlier today appointing Mr Christophe Dieudonne Mabiom as attache to the civil cabinet of the Presidency of the republic.

Ministries Reorganized

AB241458 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1425 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] A series of presidential decrees signed today have outlined the reorganization of government ministries in terms of their functions. These decrees also carry a longer government reshuffle. But first of all, what has changed in the government? The scope and functions of the government of the Republic of Cameroon as stipulated in Decree No 84/29 of February 4, 1984, have been revised. Article 1 of that decree now reads as follows:

The president of the republic, head of government, appoints ministers and secretaries of state and can terminate such appointments. The ministers, who execute government policies defined by the president of the republic, are assisted in this task by secretaries of state.

According to the new Article 3 of the decree, the Presidency of the republic is made up of the General Secretariat, the Civil Cabinet, the Presidential Security, the Ministry of Defense headed by a minister delegate; the Ministry in Charge of Missions, the Ministry of Computer Services and Public Contracts headed by a minister delegate.

The following government ministries, according to the new Article 4 of the reorganization, will have secretaries of state: Territorial Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development, Ministry of Public Health. The former Delegation for National Security becomes the Secretariat of State for Internal Security.

According to Article 6, ministerial duties have been redefined as follows: The ministry delegate at the Presidency in charge of defense is responsible for studying the defense plan, elaborating a defense policy, controlling and coordinating the defense forces and organizing of the military tribunals.

The ministry delegate at the Presidency in charge of computer services and public contracts ensures the functioning of the computer system together with its adaptation to modern methods of computer services as parapublic and eventually the private sector. It also organizes public contracts. It finalizes government policy on computer services as elaborated by the National Computer Services Commission. That ministry has the monopoly over the computerized data on the administration and parastatal establishments. It reports periodically to the president of the Republic of Cameroon on the rate of consumption of investment and equipment votes.

ZAIRE

Commissioner Kengo Receives U.S. Congressman

AB250947 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, left Kinshasa for Moanda, in the Bas-Zaire region. Over the weekend, the coordinator of the Executive will once again visit the installations of [words indistinct]. On his departure from Kinshasa, the first state commissioner was seen off Ndolo Airport by the secretary of state in charge of national defense, Likulia Bolongo, the secretary of state for mines and energy, (Kalumu Mbadi Dimbanga), and the MPR regional chairman and governor of the town, Citizen Tshimbombo Mukuna. But yesterday, at his residence at Mbindja, Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, received in audience Mr Stephen Solarz, a U.S. congressman. The audience, which U.S. ambassador to Zaire Mr Brandon Grove attended, notably touched on efforts made by our country, Zaire, in order to improve its economy. Mr Stephen Solarz gives his impressions:

[Begin recording] [Solarz] I had fruitful discussions on the situation in Zaire and on economic problems with the state commissioner.

[Unidentified reporter] [Sentence indistinct]

[Solarz] We talked quite a bit on Zaire's progress in relation to the agreements signed with the IMF. We also discussed the advantages Zaire derives from that program and about the 150 million [currency not specified] that the program involves.

[Unidentified reporter] What are the prospects for the year 1986? What aid does the U.S. Congress plan to give Zaire within the framework of its 5-year plan?

[Solarz] It is quite premature to state what the U.S. Congress will do, in relation to the development aid to be accorded Zaire. But I would like to note that Zaire's economic progress has met with much sympathy and admiration. This progress was achieved through reducing the deficit and inflation in Zaire; this has entailed some hardships for the population and I think it is our duty to alleviate these hardships on the population.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you discussed international politics, notably the burning situation in South Africa? Does Congress stick to its previous position or does it intend to shift this position in light of new developments?

[Solarz] Yes we discussed all that. The first state commissioner expressed support for the actions of the U.S. Congress in connection with sanctions. My feeling is that when Congress convenes in September, the Senate will agree on the legislation calling for sanctions, even if the President vetoes this legislation, there will be a second vote in the Senate and the Congress.[words indistinct] [end recording]

LIBERIA

NDPL Chooses Doe as Presidential Candidate

AB251341 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Monrovia, 24 Aug (AFP) — Liberian head of state Samuel Doe has been chosen by some 260 delegates of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) at their first national convention, as the candidate of the party for the upcoming general elections. Vice President Harry F. Moniba, former Liberian ambassador to Great Britain, was chosen as President Doe's running mate.

The convention, which is scheduled to end on Sunday, also elected Keikura B. Kpoto as chairman of the party, banker Francis Horton as vice chairman, and Oscar Quiah, who left Gabriel Bacchus' United People's Party to join the NDPL, as secretary general. The general elections, scheduled for next October and November, will return Liberia to civilian rule in January 1986.

MALI

2,556 Citizens Reportedly Expelled by Libya

HK240306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Bamako, Aug 24 (AFP) — Libya has expelled 2,556 Mali citizens from January until Friday, the civil protection service reported here. Many of those deported said they had been mistreated and forced to leave most of their belongings behind. The Libyan Embassy here said all foreigners in Libya whose labor contracts have expired must leave. The embassy estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 Malians were in Libya, half of them illegally.

SENEGAL

Diouf Holds Talks With Zaire's President Mobutu

AB241128 Kinshasa AZAP in French 2025 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 23 Aug (AZAP) — The talks which have been going on since Thursday between Presidents Abdou Diouf and Mobutu Sese Seko in Dakar, have allowed the two heads of state to tackle some issues on which they do not seem to share identical views, such as: the league of black states, the Organization of African Unity, and relations with Israel.

Thursday night private talks provided them with the opportunity to define their stand on those issues and allowed both heads of state to better understand each other, it is learned from sources close to both delegations. The same sources note that there has never been any profound opposition between Senegal and Zaire, which have very good relations. One outstanding example of that is President Abdou Diouf's visit to Zaire in June 1984, and the excellent climate which prevailed over the second session of the great joint Zairian-Senegalese commission which met in Dakar from 1 to 5 April last. Also, the Senegalese foreign affairs minister and his Zairian counterpart met during a working session where they were able to review the resolutions passed during the last session of the joint commission, which both parties described as one of the best ever held in the history of inter-African cooperation. As a matter of fact, barely a months after this meeting convened, most of the resolutions made have begun to be implemented. For example, in the field of information an important cooperation agreement was signed last 13 August between the Senegalese Press Agency and the Zairian Press Agency, also Kinshasa and Dakar were declared sister cities following the conference of mayors of French-speaking capitals and of other large cities which convened at the same period in the Zairian capital. One should also recall the setting up of an automatic telephone connection between the two capitals, whose official inauguration will take place next 29 August at 1100, (that is 1100 Kinshasa time, and 1000 Dakar time) through a telephone conversation between Marshal Mobutu and President Diouf, the latter being the caller.

On Friday an enlarged meeting was held which brought together the two heads of state, who were assisted by responsible members of Foreign Affairs Departments. The latter briefed the presidents on the results of their discussions held the day before. Once again, the talks centered on bilateral and multilateral issues.

Thus Zaire and Senegal, which are the leading forces of the great philosophical trends of authenticity and negritude, have agreed on the necessity to affirm the Negro-African identity. One other point discussed was the debt situation of African countries. On that, Senegal and Zaire which are both engaged in an ambitious program with the IMF and which benefit from a real international credibility because they respect their commitments, should harmonize their stands which will bring together various African countries on this knotty matter of the African debt situation.

Lastly, the enlarged meeting evoked the next nonaligned countries conference to convene in September in Luanda and which ministerial session [words indistinct] in the Angolan capital. The Zairian and Senegalese parties pursued their exchange of views over the working lunch offered by President Abdou Diouf to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Friday, at the presidential palace.

Zaire President Meets With Abdou Diouf

AB260623 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 25 Aug (AFP) — Zaire's possible return to the OAU will be discussed during a meeting of the Central Committee of the sole Zairian party, the MPR, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko affirmed on Sunday in Dakar. "This return does not personally depend on me, but on the party Central Committee," he declared to the press shortly before his departure from Dakar on completion of a 4-day working visit to Senegal.

The Zairian head of state, who held talks with his Senegalese counterpart, Abdou Diouf, who is also the current OAU chairman, indicated that his country, which had decided to suspend its participation in the pan-African organization because of the admission of the SDAR, would not give any preconditions to its return to the OAU. "There is no precondition, but we are firm defenders of principles," he affirmed. The SDAR is not a state and does not have its place within the OAU" he added, recalling that according to the charter of the organization, one has to be a sovereign and independent state to acquire membership.

The SDAR, "which pretends to be an Arab republic," underlined the Zairian head of state, is recognized by no Arab state, except Algeria, and is not a member of the Arab League. Libya and Mauritania, members of the Arab League, have also recognized the SDAR, it is recalled.

Lastly, speaking of Senegalese-Zairian relations, President Mobutu affirmed that there "has never been differences between Dakar and Kinshasa, but only misunderstandings" and that these relations were developing without "any cloud." Yet such differences were evoked by the press concerning the Zairian project of creation of a league of Black states, which did not receive Senegal's agreement.

During his stay, President Mobutu, accompanied by his spouse, children, and members of the government, paid a visit to the general caliph of the Muslim Confraternity of the Mourides at Touba, 200 kilometers from Dakar, and meditated before the tombstone of one of his Senegalese friends, the multi-millionaire businessman Babacar Kebe who died in March 1984.

President Diouf Receives Mauritanian Minister

AB232210 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tarhit Ould Sidi, Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy, was received in audience this afternoon by the head of state. He talked with newsmen after the audience:

[Begin Ould Sidi recording] It is not possible for me to reveal to you the contents of a head of state's message to his colleague and brother. I will simply say that the message falls within the framework of regular exchange of views between two countries which main close and excellent relations. [end recording]

Opposition Figure Arrested After Banned March

AB231930 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, Aug 23 (AFP) — Senegalese opposition leader Abdoulaye Wade was arrested here today after a banned protest march in which he was taking part was broken up by police. Informed sources said Mr. Wade, a lawyer and the West African country's leading opposition figure, was arrested at his office. He was due to appear in court along with some 20 others arrested during the march, and who were likely to be charged with taking part in an illegal gathering, judicial sources said.

The protest had been organised by the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS), a coalition of five opposition parties, to protest South Africa's apartheid policies. The governor of Dakar had banned the march, which official sources claimed in fact aimed at exploiting for internal political ends the Senegalese people's opposition to apartheid. Mr. Wade heads the Seneglaese Democratic Party (PDS), which has eight seats in the National Assembly to the ruling Socialist Party's 110.

Also arrested today was ADS Chairman Abdoulaye Bathily, who is also secretary general of the Democratic League (LD), a Marxist group. Other member-groups in the ADS, which was set up in July, are the Socialist Workers' Organization, which follows a Trotskyist line, the Union for a New Democracy, and the Union for People's Democracy, a Maoist group.

TOGO

Zaire's Mobutu Arrives in Lome for Visit

AB260710 Lome Domestic Service in French 1255 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Lome a few moments ago for a friendly and working visit to Togo. The Zairian presidential couple was welcomed by General Eyadema and the first lady of Togo, Mrs Eyadema, who were surrounded by a large crowd of militants of our revolution.

Present at the airport were also a large community of Zairian nationals who came to welcome their president.

Bombs Explode in Airport, Government Offices

AB250720 Paris AFP in English 0708 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Lome, Aug 25 (AFP) — Two bombs exploded simultaneously here late Saturday afternoon, at the airport and the national social security offices. The airport bomb was found in a toilet. Security men rushed it to a field where it exploded harmlessly, Togo's television reported. The other bomb did minor damage. Exactly one week earlier, there were three bomb explosions here.

The head of state, General Gnassinbe Eyadema, has ordered security forces to take every step to combat saboteurs, the telecast stated.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Soviet Troops Used in Offensive

AU261034 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, Aug 26 (AFP) — A Soviet infantry battalion has participated for the first time in an Angolan Government offensive against guerrillas of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a UNITA spokesman said here today.

UNITA's European representative, known by the pseudonym of "Mr. Gato", said this "escalation" of the Luanda government's campaign against UNITA was to keep rebel forces away from the Angolan capital during the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement due to be held there next month.

Mr. Gato said that Soviet military involvement in Angola had previously been limited to long-range artillery support and air cover, but with the approach of the non-aligned summit, "the Luanda government's great concern is to prove that it controls the situation and thus realise a good propaganda coup", he added.

The UNITA spokesman said there had been severe fighting in central Angola on the road between Cuito and Luena, and particularly at Locusse, 50 kilometers (35 miles) south of Luena.

The government forces had committed themselves heavily, especially in air attacks, but elite UNITA troops had stemmed their offensive, Mr. Gato said. He predicted that the government would be unable to maintain its efforts for long both in the south and north, and would elect to concentrate on defending Luanda.

Mr. Gato said the authorities had taken precautions in advance of the non-aligned summit in Luanda.

Cuban reinforcements newly arrived from Havana have been charged with ensuring security, numerous electrical generators had been installed to counter possible sabotage of power lines, and a number of shops had been specially stocked "to give a good impression to the visitors", the UNITA official alleged.

Meanwhile a UNITA communique issued in Lisbon today said 53 Angolan Government troops and 11 Cubans had been killed in fighting in Mexico, Zaire and Huambo Provinces between August 16 and 22. UNITA casualties were five dead and 30 wounded, the rebel movement said.

UNITA Official Comments on Government Offensive

MB231941 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 23 Aug 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to UNITA, which is fighting a long-standing guerrilla war against the MPLA government in Angola, the government launched a major offensive against the guerrillas at the beginning of this month which is still going on. It follows several months during which UNITA has claimed to be scoring successes and to be opening new fronts in various parts of Angola, Julian Marshall asked UNITA's London representative (Marcos Simango) why he thought the MPLA had chosen this time to launch an offensive.

[Begin recording] [(Simango)] First of all, the offensive came as a result of the nonaligned countries' conference which takes place, I think, on 7 September in Luanda. So the MPLA has decided that before the conference takes place, they would like very much to create some kind of confusion, to launch an offensive in the areas which we control so that with that we keep our troops away from Luanda, where they fear that we might disrupt this conference.

[Marshall] Whereabouts in the offensive taking place?

[(Simango)] Well, the offensive is taking place in Moxico Province and also in the Cuando Cubango, which is in the southewest ...[corrects himself] southeast part of the country.

[Marshall] And how many troops have the MPLA deployed?

[(Simango)] Well, we have not really assessed the number of the troops that are involved, but there is a new element which appeared in this offensive, that the USSR are also directly involved both when supporting the gun forces and the artillery, and also the air force.

[Marshall] And who...[changes thought] are they having any success against you?

[(Simango)] Well, I mean they are not because I think the MPLA knows quite well that today is really difficult...[changes thought] the balance of power between UNITA and the MPLA is such that there is really nothing you can do to cause a major change. We are responding very well and so far we have shot down already two MIG-21's — one was over District 12, which is in Moxico, and another one was over District 14, in Menongue, in the Cuando Cubango.

[Marshall] But the government in Luanda have also issued communiques in which they convey the impression that they are scoring considerable successes against you, that they are killing a large number of UNITA troops, and the the fighting is in fact more widespread than you say in Cuando Cubango and Moxico.

[(Simango)] Well, they need to say that, they need to reassure the people that the situation in Angola they are in control.

[Marshall] But nonetheless in this recent offensive UNITA forces must have suffered some casualties?

[(Simango)] Why, again, I think in any offensive there's always damage, but most of the damage I think at this time are more down to the local population, to villages, because when the Cubans fire with their MIG's and with their M-24 helicopters; they just bomb indiscriminately villages, civilians, and then civilians are the ones who really get caught up in the fire, and all those people are considered as our victims because they are people who support us, people who give their support to the liberation cause.

195 UNITA Members Killed, 2 Captured in Moxico

MB191326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The national forces of defense and security stationed in the 3d Military Region continue to inflict heavy blows on the UNITA counterrevoluntionary and criminal gangsters. From the Moxico regional station, here is a report on the latest military operations mounted in the region:

[Unidentified correspondent] A total of 195 gangsters of the doomed UNITA were killed and another 2 captured by our defense and security forces during the period 1-10 August in Moxico region, according to official military sources. The same sources revealed that during this cleanup campaign, our forces seized a quantity of military equipment the criminals left behind as they fled in disarray following the vigorous offensive mounted by our fighters.

Delegation Departs for WPC Meeting in Brazil

MB230822 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] An Angolan delegation headed by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA Central Committee Political Bureau, left Luanda yesterday for Brazil where it will participate in an international conference of the World Peace Council. The conference will have two sessions, the first to be held from 20-30 August in Brazil and the second from 3-4 September in Argentina.

Pascoal Luvualu, who is also deputy chairman of the World Peace Council, is accompanied by Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, and Bengui Pedro Joao, head of the American division of the MPLA Department of External Relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique-Zimbabwe Commission Holds Session

Machel Defends Cooperation

MB211322 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Samora Machel defended the increase in cooperation in all fields between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The Mozambican head of state was speaking during a meeting he held with the Zimbabwean delegation which had participated in the third session of the joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe commission. Samora Machel pointed out the best ways to increase cooperation between the two countries in the context of the economic strategy of the southern African countries. President Samora Machel said that cooperation should continue with determination and firmness despite the enemy actions aimed at destroying it. Herbert Ushewokunze, leader of the Zimbabwe delegation and minister of transport, delivered greetings from Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister.

To Fight RSA's 'Sabotage'

MB240659 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Zimbabwe and Mozambique have expressed determination to continue fighting Pretoria's sabotage activities against the two countries. The determination was expressed in a joint communique issued in Harare yesterday by the Zimbabwe-Mozambique commission of scientific, economic, technical, and social cooperation which met in Maputo on 19 and 20 August. The communique recognized the necessity for close coopration in the struggle for socioeconomic independence and stressed the close relations which existed between the two countries since the liberation struggle.

The Zimbabwe delegation, which consisted of several cabinet ministers including the minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, who is the chairman of the joint commission, returned yesterday. The fourth session of the commission will be held in Harare next year.

Umtata: Situation Reaches 'Crisis' Level

MB251027 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The situation in Mozambique has reached crisis levels. A major investigation has shown that the war in Mozambique now threatens the economy and stability of several of its neighbors. Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Swaziland have their routes to the sea threatened as rebels of the MNR attacks vehicles, pipelines, and railway lines. Hundreds of thousands of rural people are fleeing the country, many into South Africa. It has been reported that the Mozambican Government has now planted landmines at key crossing points in a bid to halt the exodus.

So far, at least 26 people have been killed by landmine explosions on the border. Now South Africa has offered to fund refugee camps to be set up on the Mozambican side.

NOTICIAS Questions Portuguese Appearance in RSA

MB231211 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Maputo daily *NOTICIAS* newspaper today questions the manner in which four Portuguese nationals, one woman and three children kidnappped by MNR terrorists inside Mozambique last May, have reappeared in South Africa. The four, Celesto Lemos, her two sons, and a child of a friend, were presented to selected reporters in Pretoria early this week.

NOTICIAS said after supposedly spending 3 months as captives of the MNR terrorists, it is very strange that the four should emerge in Pretoria and be presented to previously chosen journalists by the South African authorities. The newspaper asks why Pretoria took this precaution if it has nothing to hide in relation to possible continuing links with the MNR.

NOTICIAS concludes that Pretoria appears to be acting like a hidden cat, however, with its tail showing, and this could increase existing proof and suspicion that support for MNR terrorists continues from within South Africa despite claims to the contrary by the Pretoria authorities. The newspaper says an explanation should be sought from South Africa because Mozambique has a right to do so in terms of the Nkomati Accord signed in March 1984.

Commentary Criticizes Botha's Durban Speech

MB221946 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Durban policy speech made last week by South Africa's President P.W. Botha was even emptier than anyone could have expected, and its hollowness was all the more obvious in the wake of the hope dangled by his foreign minister, Roelof Botha. It was a historic moment, but scarcely in the way that the apologists to apartheid intended. What the Bothas have said is that they do not understand the meaning of the word reform.

Continued repression may satisfy the diehards of the National Party for the time being. This provides no long-term answer for South Africa's situation. The Botha's statement was not even enough to provide a (?token) for the regime's Western allies, who are already crumbling under the weight of public demand for effective sanctions to help destroy the apartheid system. As Mr Botha spoke, the value of the rand continued to slide even more dramatically than expected.

Mr Botha's logic was to argue against the basis of universal suffrage in a unitary state. It would, he said, lead to chaos and was a solution he rejected. But in the Western countries, where Mr Botha looks for sympathy, universal suffrage is the only form of democracy the governments and peoples will (?have there). Without this as an objective he has nowhere to lead his country. Some of his remarks were (?being) reminiscent of the declarations by his neighbor, Ian Smith, in defense of his illegal regime in the former Rhodesia. Changes that Smith forecast as impossible in 1,000 years came about in a mere decade. An independent Zimbabwe is a constant reminder to the minority in South Africa of the folly of standing in the face of history. It is obvious that history will have its day in apartheid South Africa as it did in Smith's Rhodesia.

A system that discriminates between human beings on the arbitrary ground of skin color is inherently unstable and unviable. One of the great strengths of the ANC is its commitment to a nonracial society. That argument looks increasingly attractive to the more perceptive members of the white community in South Africa, and no one can doubt the appeal of the ANC to the black majority.

Mr Botha's speech may well go down in history as a turning point, as the moment when he made the fatal error of ignoring that all forms of government, whether democratic or totalitarian, rely on a measure of consent by the governed. The machine of oppression has its limits too. It now matters less and less what Mr Botha's white voters want. The main actors on the South African stage are the nonvoters, the millions of black workers and peasants. The apartheid regime holds out no hope for them, and their anger and despair cannot for much longer be contained by police raids, armored cars and brutality that simply fuel the flames of revolt.

NAMIBIA

52 Arrested at SWAPO Meeting, Released on Bail

MB261200 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1112 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 26, SAPA — A total of 52 people appeared in the Windhoek magistrates court today following their arrest yesterday at a SWAPO meeting in Katutura township to commemorate Namibia Day. The accused were brought into court in groups of about 10. They were not asked to plead and their cases were postponed to September 30, pending further investigation. Bail of R100 each was granted.

Among those who appeared today was a member of the Windhoek bar and the first white SWA/Namibia [as received] to announce his SWAPO membership, Mr Anton Lubowski. SWAPO's secretary for labour, Mr Jason Nagula, and a staff reporter of the Windhoek-based weekly, *THE NAMIBIAN*, Mr Christof Shipanga, were also among the accused.

Police earlier said the 52 had been arrested for alleged contraventions of the prohibition and notification of meetings act, which requries political organisations to obtain magisterial permission to hold public meetings. The act bans public meetings — defined as gatherings of more than 20 people — by movements committed to violent change in SWA/Namibia.

SWAPO observes Namibia Day to commemorate the first armed confrontation between SWAPO insurgents and South African forces in SWA/Namibia on August 26, 1966.

On their arrival at the court cells today, the 52 were greeted with black power salutes by SWAPO supporters dressed in the party's colours. Police on riot detail were positioned outside the court and looked on as the crowd sang freedom songs and shouted slogans.

Officer Says SWAPO Support 'Disintegrating'

MB240914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The officer who is second in command of the South-West Africa Territory Force, Brigadier Gert Nel, says that as far as he is concerned there can be no doubt that SWAPO's military effort in the area is disintegrating. Addressing a cadet parade in Windhoek, Brig Nel said that apart from this fact, more and more members of all popuplation groups were openly turning their backs on SWAPO and were even prepared to fight the organization.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Addresses National Party Youth Congress

Policy To Continue

MB231826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1824 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — The government would not be "stampeded" into a situation of panic over reform, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

"We shall continue with the process of peaceful deliberations and consultations to find solutions for our unsolved problems," he said in an opening address to the Transvaal National Party's Youth Congress at the University of Pretoria.

Mr Botha said South Africa's enemies and critics were urging the government to announce "practical results following our discussions and deliberations."

"Let me tell them, reform does not come overnight. Real stability and development cannot be achieved by the stroke of a pen. We shall not be stampeded into a situation of panic by irresponsible elements for opportunistic reasons.

"We shall not be forced to sell out our proud heritage we built up over decades."

The government would not deviate from the principles of devolution of power and "co-responsibility on matters of common concern."

Good progress had been made in the field of regional development and "multilateral communication."

Meetings between various government institutions were taking place at a rate of 15 to 20 per month, while the special cabinet committee dealing with contitutional matters had already held 45 meetings since its appointment.

The committee's establishment was announced in February 1983.

"They (the members of the committee) are collecting evidence, consulting and organising discussions. They will continue to do so and report to me until I feel that I can, with responsibility, announce their findings and conclusions."

Mr Botha said progress towards "a new Republic of South Africa" was being hampered by "radical communist forces" and "radical liberals."

The communists wanted to deliver South Africa into the hands of a "power clique" which would result in starvation and misery among the masses, as had happened in other African states.

These communists would be fought and defeated with all means at the government's disposal.

Some of the "radical liberals" had called for his resignation, "but I think those who shout at me do so, while at the same time they pray that I do not throw them at the mercy of the electorate."

There were also a few "foolish" conservative elements who did not realise their extremism was becoming all the more ridiculous.

He said a recent Conservative Party resolution calling for only white soldiers to serve in the operational area played into the hands of "communistic terrorism."

The National Party did not dare allow fears or doubts to prevent it building the future of South Africa.

Mr Botha said he had been "encouraged" by his recent frank talks with church leaders, saying they represented a majority among all population groups, and rejected violence.

Warns of Sanctions' Effects

MB231831 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1828 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — History proved sanctions did not work but their imposition on South Africa "must necessarily prejudice our ability to provide the jobs we and our (African) neighbours need," the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the National Party's Transvaal Youth Congress in Pretoria, he warned that some 14 countries in the region depended to an extent — ranging from substantial to critical — on the South African economy.

"Our economy, furthermore, provides employment for some 1.5 million persons from neighbouring black states.

"However selective sanctions purport to be, the imposition of any substantive sanctions must necessarily prejudice our ability to provide the jobs we and our neighbours need," Mr Botha said.

"This is not to say that sanctions will work. History proves that they don't. South Africa's own experience of oil and arms boycotts prove they don't.

"Another failed attempt, can, however, needlessly destroy the jobs, welfare and future of ordinary people in southern Africa.

"It can needlessly add to the suffering of a continent in which the United Nations secretary general tells us some five million children will die of starvation this year."

Those who advocated sanctions would do well to remember this, the state president said.

"Indeed, they had better understand the implications very clearly. Distant and prosperous as they are, they will be held to account.

"Africa will want to know what responsibility — if any — they accept for the practical consequences of their actions.

"As Africans, we are profoundly conscious of the fact we live in the world's poorest continent."

The world had learned of the drought in Ethiopia and Chad, but few people knew that no less than 20 African countries were now on the UN's emergency food aid list.

Mr Botha said he was personally "not unduly pessimistic as far as Africa is concerned."

This year the Organisation of African Unity had devoted an unprecedented part of its summit to economic issues, which was encouraging.

In the last 12 months, some 80,000 business visits from black Africa were received in the republic, and in the first six months of this year, South Africa had exported more than R900 million worth of goods to other African countries. This was almost as much as in the whole of last year.

"I am also encouraged by the increasing contacts between businessmen of our various communities with Africa, the Middle East and other regions.

"In South Africa, our differences of race, religion, language and culture are all too readily seen as obstacles and liabilities... yet these are surely assets. Assets which give us virtually unparalleled opportunities for contact with the great nations of this earth," Mr Botha said.

Makes 'Last Call' for Talks

MB231946 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1944 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight he had made his last call on "radical communist forces" to forsake violence and come to the negotiating table.

Opening the Transvaal National Party's Youth Congress in Pretoria, he said it appeared his pleas to these forces to stop their activities ("om tot n stilstand te kom [to come to a standstill]") and take part in "reasonable" negotiations, had in the past been taken as weakness.

"This is the last of these calls that I will make," he said to loud cheering from the audience of about 2000.

South Africa would "fight and defeat" such forces with all the lawful means at our disposal."

Mr Botha said the "radical communist forces" wanted to place the country in the hands of a "power clique" and would neglect the masses, leaving them to starvation and misery, as had happened elsewhere in Africa.

He said South Africa had the means and the security forces to fight these enemies, who comprised one of the stumbling blocks on the road to a "new Republic of South Africa .... for the next 25 to 30 years." He did not elaborate on the time period.

Referring to the threat of international sanctions against South Africa, Mr Botha said history had proved they did not work, but their imposition "must necessarily prejudice our ability to provide the jobs that we and our (African) neighbours need."

He warned that some 14 countries in the region depended to an extent — ranging from substantial to critical — on the South African economy. The South African economy, furthermore, provided employment for some 1.5 million people from neighbouring black states. "Break the South African economy and you break these countries," he added.

Pik Botha Says Change Should Not Be Delayed

MB240532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says it was inevitable that South Africa should have reached a stage where everyone took part in the decisionmaking process even if there had been no pressure from abroad.

Speaking at a public meeting at De Aar, Mr Botha said no delay could be allowed in the continued change now in the offing. Mr Botha said South Africa was going through one of the most difficult phases in its history as the whole world was attacking the country.

He said the government was not underestimating the intensity of the international onslaught and it might even become worse. However, Mr Botha said, there would come a turn about the timely, right decisions.

Viljoen on 'Outdated' Aspects of Influx Control

MB250655 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] [Begin recording] [Correspondent Andre Le Roux] At this morning's National Party Youth Congress, the minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, explained what was meant by the government's willingness to negotiate on an open agenda and also what was meant by the state president's earlier remarks about aspects of influx control being outdated.

[Viljoen] The point that I want to emphasize is that the state president has made it quite clear that he is not prescribing what should be on the agenda for constitutional reform. All who participate are free to submit points and views on that agenda. The only prerequisite that the state president has laid down is that participants should renounce violence as a means toward achieving political reform.

[Le Roux] You also referred to the redundancy of certain aspects of influx control. What did you mean?

[Viljoen] I emphasized this morning that apart from other negative aspects such as the financial costs, the fact that influx control does not in effect stop influx, that it causes tremendous resentment and frustration, and that it also inhibits the participation in the free economy system. There is a further point which I think is really fundamental in the overall planning process of the future of South Africa and this is that the effect of influx control has (?been) to inhibit normal urbanization of the black communities.

[Le Roux] What in particular would you say is outdated? The pass book system, for instance?

[Viljoen] I think a very important aspect of the whole system which has to be thoroughly reviewed and which is in fact being reconsidered is the whole system of identification of the old pass law system which leads to a lot of purely technical transgressions and arrests and which inevitably also leads, according to experience, to frustration and bitterness, which completely outweighs any possible advantage of the system. [End recording]

Council To Debate Changes

MB230618 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koorn hof, says the investigation of the council into influx control and the pass book system will be debated by the council early next month before being published. Addressing the Johannesburg Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, Dr Koornhof said that he wanted to appeal to everyone to help promote communication between all population groups.

Ministry Refuses Comment on EEC Mandela Request

MB260921 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0910 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — A spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said in Pretoria today he could not comment at this stage on reports that the three EEC foreign ministers who will be visiting the republic later this week had requested permission to visit imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The three ministers, Mr Jacques Poos of Ludembourg, who is also president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Mr Hans van den Broek, of the Netherlands, and Mr Giulio Andreotti, of Italy, will meet various government ministers during their visit. A spokesman for the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria said details of the visit were still being finalised.

Le Grange: 'Stern Action' Against Prison March

MB250550 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1307 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 24, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, has appealed to the public to ignore the call by Dr Allan Boesak for a march next Wednesday to Pollsmoor Prison as the procession would be illegal and the police would "take stern action in this regard."

In a statement released to SAPA by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria, the minister said he had taken note of Dr Boesak's press statement issued yesterday, "in which mention is made of a procession to the Pollsmoor Prison at Tokai, which is to be held on August 28."

"Outdoor gatherings such as the one planned by Dr Boesak have already been prohibited by me in terms of the law.

"At the time Dr Boesak made the appeal, no authority for the holding of such gathering had been granted," the statement said.

"Any procession envisaged by Dr Boesak and others is therefore illegal.

"I want to appeal to the public not to heed this call and take part in any illegal procession for, by so doing, they will be contravening the law.

"No illegal gathering will be allowed and the police will take stern action in this regard," the statement concluded.

27 Activists Detained Under Internal Security Act

MB241223 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1218 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 24, SAPA — Here is a list of the 27 anti-apartheid activists detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act since yesterday, issued by a spokesman for the public relations division of the SA police in Pretoria.

These names are not included in the total figure for those detained under the emergency regulations.

Detained in the Port Natal District:

Billy Nair, Farouk Meer, Yunus Mahommed, Russell Mpanga, Nosizwe Charlotte Mdlala, Themba Patrick Nxumalo.

Detained in the Port Elizabeth area:

Amanda Kwadi, Edwin Makue.

Detained in the Western Province:

Mountain Qumbela, Wilfred Rhodes, Willie Simmers, Abdullah Omar, Russell McGregor, Shirley Gunn, Victor Steyn, Mahommed Saleem Badat, Graeme Block, Christmas F. Tinto, Yusuf (Joe) Adam, Syd Luckett, Mildred Lesia.

Detained in the Boland:

Vusyiwa Miriam Moleleki, Lizo Matthews Kapa, Abel Gesing Dlikilil, Jame Victor Issel, Juan Karriem, Donovan Petersen.

The total number of detentions under the emergency regulations now stands at 1,038, with no releases reported since yesterday.

Further on Durban Arrests

MB231730 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 23 Aug 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front is having a rough time at the moment. Amid all the violence in the country's black townships, a number of UDF leaders are on trial for treason. One of their lawyers, Mrs Mxenge, was murdered 3 weeks ago, apparently by some kind of death squad. UDF members in areas affected by the state of emergency have been rounded up, and now the police have swooped on the UDF in Durban, picking up top officials. A few moments ago, Julian Marshall asked (Subry Govender) in Durban who exactly had been detained.

[Begin recording] [(Govender)] Well, the officials that have been picked up are Billy Nair, who is the vice chairperson of the UDF in Natal; the acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr Farouk Meer; a senior official of the Natal Federation of Workers Themba Nxumalo; Yunus Mahommed (Ruth), who is the secretary of the Natal region of the UDF; and Nosizwe Nxumalo (as heard), who is a chairperson of the Natal Organization of Women. Virtually the entire leadership of the UDF in Natal has been picked up and this has now made the organization virtually leaderless and has brought the organization to a standstill. You know, most of the officials in Natal are facing charges of high treason and with the arrest of people in the other areas affected by the state of emergency, the UDF nationally has been, you know, totally crippled.

[Marshall] Have these particular people had any specific charge laid against them?

[(Govender)] No, no specific charges just yet, but it may be that in view of the recent unrest in Durban, these officials have been quite conspicuous in speaking out agianst the clampdown on people in and around Durban, and the fact that they have spoken out agianst, you know, the question of the role of the soldiers and the police, it may be possible that this is linked to that.

[Marshall] And is it known where they are being held?

[(Govender)] Well, they have been taken into the custody of the security police and it is possible that they are being held at the C.R. Swart Square in Durban.

UDF Official Missing

MB260835 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The mystery of the whereabouts of the border region president of the United Democratic Front has deepened. Police headquarters in Pretoria have denied that (Steve Shwete) is in detention. They described as incorrect reports that Mr (Shwete) has been detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. In a report received last night from the SAPA news agency police were quoted confirming Mr (Shwete) had been arrested last Friday. The UDF leader's son (Lindela Shwete) was also quoted as saying his father had been arrested at his home near King William's Town.

Boesak Links March Call, Arrests

MB241226 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 24, SAPA — A call yesterday for a march on Pollsmoor Prison, where Nelson Mandela is held, could have panicked the government in to detaining United Democratic Front leaders, the UDF patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, said today. However, the detentions would not stop the UDF, Dr Boesak said, adding: "The UDF can call on an army of volunteers."

Asked if he felt he would be arrested, he said: "I have no reason to feel safe."

Political analysts say a major strength of the UDF is its nationwide grass-roots support which makes it less dependent on national leaders to continue functioning. Dr Boesak said next Wednesday's planned march on Pollsmoor, illegal under a number of South African laws, would go ahead and forecast up to 20,000 people would take part. The march is to demand the release of Mandela, jailed leader of the banned African National Congress.

BBC Interviews Boesak

MB251023 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 25 Aug 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In our program yesterday we talked of 17 UDF leaders who had been jailed. That figure has now risen to 28 with the prospect of more to follow, given the strong warning by South Africa's law and order minister that a proposed march to Pollsmoor Prison, the home of the ANC president, Nelson Mandela, should not take place on Wednesday. The man behind that march is the Rev Dr Allan Boesak one of the few UDF leaders still at liberty. Hugh Pricer-Jones asked him why the government was conducting this crackdown on the UDF:

[Begin recording] [Boesak] I think basically the government is still trying to prove to South Africa and to the rest of the world that the state of emergency has indeed brought some results and namely, as they put it, to bring peace to the townships. And as long as the UDF is able to mobilize some opposition, of course, the government cannot say that everything is all right. That is one reason, but I think an even more immediate reason is the fact that we have announced that we will be organizing a march on Pollsmoor Prison next Wednesday, and I think that this has probably pushed them into panic and they are now trying to incapacitate the UDF and to take as many of the leaders and shelve the organizers of the march away and out of circulation so that the march could not take place.

[Pricer-Jones] Will they succeed? Will the march be stopped?

[Boesak] Well, as of now we are still very clear that the march should go on and the minister for law and order has on radio and television appealed to the public not to heed my call to come to Cape Town on Wednesday to participate in the march, and I have received a telephone call from the office of the minister for law and order warning me that the march is illegal and that the government will take whatever action is needed. Now, I feel confident that the time for this idea had come, the enthusiasm and the response of the community were tremendous up to now and I see no reason why we should call off the march.

[Pricer-Jones] Dr Botha's speeches, though, seem to indicate that he was confident and firmly in control. He made absolutely no concession to the opposition in South Africa. But is that how you read Dr Botha's mood?

[Boesak] Well, President Botha obviously has to play a particular role, and he has to play the role of someone who is very confident, but for anyone with any eyes to see, the South African situation is not only extremely desperate, but also extremely tragic. I don't think that there is anyone in the South African Government who really knows how to respond to the situation except with the usual intimidation and violence. Now, we have not heard anything substantial from the state president in the two public speeches that he has held in the past week. We have not heard any meaningful move away from apartheid, and all I can say is that what he has said and the actions of the government up to now will certainly not stem the tide of rising anger and indignation and certainly not the determination of the people to continue their resistance to apartheid. That, it seems to me, is the one thing that one can be sure of.

[Pricer-Jones] But is it possible for the government to destroy the organization of the UDF and stop things like the shops boycott? Can they at least do that?

[Boesak] I don't think they can really do that. I mean they can ban the United Democratic Front, which means they will have to ban at this moment more than 700 different organizations, they will have to put many, many more people in jail because you must not forget that the UDF has been living under incredible pressure from the South African Government for the past year now. Many of the leaders have been in jail for months and months and some of them are facing treason charges both in Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, and in Pretoria. There are others who have gone underground. We for months now have not really had a physical place like an office. Our typewriters and our other office equipment have been confiscated by the police. Now in the western Cape the UDF executive is almost nonexistent and still, under all of this, the UDF has been able to arrange and organize a consumer boycott in the eastern Cape which has been more than 90 percent successful. The consumer boycott in Cape Town is getting off the ground and, again, as I go from meeting to meeting the public response is marvelous. I don't think that the government can, really, stop the consumer boycott because the strength of the UDF and the strength of these actions that we are planning really lies not so much in the leadership as in the enthusiasm and energy and the determination of ordinary people, the youth, older people, and that is something that is much harder for the government to try to stop. [End recording]

State Seeks To 'Quell' UDF

MB241024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1018 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 24, SAPA — The latest detention of 17 United Democratic Front [UDF] activists has led members to believe the state intends to quell the organisation, a UDF spokesman said today. The detention of leading anti-apartheid activists will not, according to UDF spokesman, Mr Murphy Morobe, save the state from its present crisis.

"History has shown that brutal repression only served to intensify resistance and strengthen peoples hatred towards the system," he said.

"We must warn all opportunists, puppets and collaborators not to think that the arrests of popular leaders is a ticket for them to enforce the government racist polices on our people.

"Our people know who their leaders are and shall reject such puppets and all government created institutions with the contempt it deserves," Mr Morobe said.

UDF Official Discusses Resistance, Goals

MB192032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Aug 19, SAPA — Two years after its inception, with its leadership largely in detention or facing trial under security legislation, the United Democratic Front says it still leads "popular resistance" in South Africa.

"Leadership is expendable and popular resistance continues," Mr Trevor Manuel, the UDF's western Cape secretay, said today on the eve on the front's second birthday.

Although meetings had been banned and leadership detained, "resistance did not abate," he said.

The two years of the UDF's existence had witnessed "sporadic, often unconnected localised resistance being transformed into national resistance against apartheid."

Mr Manuel said the UDF and its affiliates had "given people a semblance of hope, a stream into which organisational energies could be plugged."

"We are witnessing a new type of resistance, similar to that of the defiance campaign and the potato boycott struggles of the fifties," he said.

Thirty-eight UDF leaders and affiliates are facing treason charges in two trials in Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, warned the UDF that the government was aware the UDF and its affiliates were planning to disrupt the election.

"I want to warn any organisation or individual who plans to disrupt the elections by any means that their actions would not be tolerated," Mr le Grange said in a statement.

There followed the British Consulate sit-in, the filing of treason charges against 38 UDF members and affiliates and finally the declaration of the state of emergency, which Mr Manuel said he saw as the state's "most direct attempt to cripple the UDF."

On an administrative level, the state of emergency had "struck the UDF a blow," he said. Offices were closed, officials detained, while others were trying to avoid detention. Most people detained under emergency regulations were UDF affiliates, Mr Manuel said.

However, he said, despite the government's "short-term victory," none of the government's initiatives had taken root. The tricameral parliament and the black town councils did not have the support of the people.

"We have seen the growth of many organisations and the shift from urban struggles to a struggle which has a rural nerve centre," Mr Manuel said.

He cited the example of black areas in small Karroo towns like Cradock and Graaff-Reinet, hit by increasing violence in recent months.

Mr Manuel said there had developed "a shift toward more military confrontations by the state."

Since Operation Palmiet, a police and defence force operation in the Vaal Triangle in November 1984, "one finds a pattern of the SADF camping in the townships." This had given rise to an increased militancy among township inhabitants, he said, adding that township violence was not orchestrated, but had spread spontaneously.

On the consumer boycott in Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and the Cape Peninsula, Mr Manuel said the UDF had not called the boycott of white shops single-handedly. The boycott was "a component" in a process that had started at different points as a "defensive measure, a non-violent weapon" to demonstrate the strength and unity of township residents.

He said the boycott had been "targetted" against "big business" which had indicated support for the state of emergency.

What future does the UDF see for the country?

The organisation had drawn up a set of nine demands for a "process of transition."

The demands include the scrapping of the land and group areas acts, of forced removals and the dissolution of the homelands. The UDF is also calling for the scrapping of the tricameral parliament and "other puppet bodies."

Other demands include the repeal of the pass laws, the right of workers to organise, the right to security, employment and other human rights, the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of individuals, the return of exiles and the scrapping of security legislation.

"As long as P.W. (Botha, the state president) displays the kind of arrogance he did in Durban (at a National Party congress) last Thursday, as long as he refuses to recognise the support for the people like Mandela and refuses to acknowledge the demand for fundamental freedoms — there will continue this course of collision," Mr Manuel said.

Tutu Comments on Refusal To Meet President

MB231315 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1227 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 23, SAPA — Although South Africa was on the brink of a massive catastrophe, the youth could help prevent disaster in the same way American youth forced the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, Bishop Desmond Tutu told a meeting at the University of Natal's Pietermaritzburg campus yesterday.

In answer to a question asking why he had refused to join the delegation of church leaders who met with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on Monday, Bishop Tutu said the condition that the president would only meet with elected black leaders was unacceptable.

"Mr Botha originally said that he was prepared to meet with anyone who dissociated themeslves from violence. This was then changed to anyone who dissociated themselves from violence and civil disobedience. This is also unacceptable."

He also said some of the things the president said about Nelson Mandela were "unforgiveable ... why say these kinds of things about someone you are going to have to negotiate with."

Buthelezi Urges Convention, Mandela Release

MB250632 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2040 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 24, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has again called for a national convention and for the release of Nelson Mandela, SABC radio news reports.

Chief Buthelezi said at Ulundi today that the media were now "splashing" Mr Mandela's views as if everything else had failed and as if blacks should now turn to the armed struggle.

He said he wished to remind people who were talking about employing violence, that the African National Congress mission-in-exile had a "dismal track record of failure which is there for everybody to see."

Chief Buthelezi said he understood the state of mind of people who opted for violence, but he had never approved of their actions.

He said people serving life sentences for political convictions did not normally talk with the voice of quiet moderation.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha had, however, made it "diplomatically very difficulty" for Mandela to accept the invitation to apply for his release, becuase of the condition that Mandela should first renounce violence.

The ANC and the Pan-African Congress should have the freedom to participate in a national convention, and if some groups or leaders should prefer not to attend, they should have the freedom to stay outside the negotiations.

Chief Buthelezi said Mandela should be given the choice to leave the country if he wished to join the armed struggle or to remain in the country is he wished to work for a negotiated change.

Discusses Black Anger

MB250717 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi, says violence is a factor which is obstructing the politics of negotiation in South Africa. He told an Inkatha youth conference in Ulundi that black anger could be put to better use than violence.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] It is terribly important to employ black anger with wisdom, my brothers and sisters, and if we cannot use it in tactics and strategies, which can win, it will turn into an inward-directed, all-consuming destructive force. Comrades, that is what is happening to others today. Every time black anger is used to mount tactics and strategies which must fail, the anger instead tends to decimate those who misuse it and decimate others around them at the same time. There is nothing that is so unique about this. As a historian, if I look at all history where people have allowed this thing to be self-consuming, their aims themselves self-consuming, we find that this is the result of the failures destroying the very people. [Sentence as heard]

Now, the correct expression of anger in our circumstances is to be found in bloody minded determination, in deepened commitment, in constructive engagement with the forces, of apartheid and racist oppression, and in our willingness to die in defense of that in which we believe. [End recording]

Youth 'Encouraged' To Take Up Arms

MB251010 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has encouraged Inkatha youth to take up arms against the South African Government. Speaking at the congress of the Inkatha youth brigade in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi has told anyone who felt inclined, to cross the border and take up arms. He said that would not squander its anger on streets corners and that the anger should not be used to gain what he called chief political advantages which would get the nation nowhere. Chief Buthelezi also said that he still stood for peaceful change but could understand that some people have lost patience.

Deputy Defense Minister Meets East Rand Mayors

MB250746 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The deputy minister of defense, law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has paid a goodwill visit to the East Rand township of Tembisaand held discussion with mayors of six townships on the East Rand. This report from Riaan Nel:

[Begin recording] [Nel] With the situation fast returning to normal here in Tembisa and other East Rand townships, the visit of Mr Vlok today took place in an atmosphere of renewed optimism. Mr Vlok, who arrived by helicopter, had the opportunity to meet the mayors of six East Rand townships to exchange views on the present state of emergency and the progress made to restore stability in the areas involved.

[Vlok] I am here because my government cares for you, the people. You are the law-abiding citizens and you, the local authority of this part of our country, should know our goodwill and sincerity. We agree with you that law and order should be restored along all lines, or proper lines. We are acting against radicals in this country, be it a white radical or be it a black radical. That is why you are on our side. That is why we are standing together.

[Daveyton Mayor Boya] We welcome the message of care that the deputy minister has brought to us today. We also want to state clearly, in no uncertain terms, that our communities do not want violence. Since the state of emergency was introduced, we also notice that violence has subsided. We would like to see the state president speeding up reform and talking to as many lieaders as possible. [Nel] After the discussions, Mr Vlok greeted members of the security forces presently serving in Tembisa and chatted informally with them. [End recording]

PFP Officials Comment on Negotiations, Reform

Slabbert Seeks Mandela Meeting

MB231855 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van zyl Slabbert, says he will reserve judgment on what the former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is reported to have told *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* until he has had an opportunity to talk to him.

Dr Slabbert says in a statement released in Cape Town that he has asked the government for such an opportunity if Mandela is prepared to see him. He adds that the Progressive Federal Party rejects violence by either the state or those who oppose it to achieve political ends, and that the party will continue to promote the politics of negotiation and to work for a national convention.

Mandela had said in an interview published in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* yesterday that he saw no alternative to violent revolution in South Africa.

ANC Involvement Urged

MB221533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the federal council of the Progressive Federal Party and member of parliament for Pinelands, says there can be no real and meaningful negotiations in South Africa unless the ANC is involved as one of the parties. Dr Boraine proposed at a meeting in Pinelands that a judicial commission be appointed to decide on a free and fair system under which blacks can choose their leaders. He said this would remove doubts about who the real leaders are.

NP Committed to 'White Privilege'

MB190723 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1611 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18, SAPA — There was no doubt the cabinet and the National Party [NP] remained committed to a programme of white privilege, the PFP MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, said today. Addressing a house meeting in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, he said that, while concern had been expressed about the "exaggerated" political influence of the Conservative Party, it had become clear after last week's speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, "that the real danger lies within the cabinet and the entire National Party."

The NP had, because of pressure over the years, "refined the definition of their policy of oppression to a sophisticated degree."

"But now, starting with (President) P.W. Botha himself, that party has to be dragged, kicking and screaming if necessary, to the realisation that if they do not abandon apartheid it will engulf this nation in a racial confrontation that will destroy us all."

It was not enough to "tinker with the fringes of racial discrimination," Mr Soal said. Neither the government's opponents in South Africa nor its friends in the West would be satisfied with an adaptation of apartheid.

"The entire structure of their (NP) policy has to be dismantled and the sooner we get on the job of consulting the real leaders of all the people, the better for all of us," Mr Soal said.

NRP Leader Seeks Parliament Chamber for Blacks

MB240554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, says the legitimacy of parliament could be threatened if a fourth chamber for black people is not created to add to the existing three chambers. Addressing a meeting at Swellendam, Mr Sutton said that only by including blacks in parliament could the survival of parliament be assured. He said that if blacks were given any other form of parliament, they could claim it to be the only legitimate government, as it would be the voice of the majority of people in the country.

Conservative Leader on Restoring Order

MB240539 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says that if violence has to be used to restore order in South Africa it should be done as soon as possible.

Addressing a public meeting at Groblershoop in the northern Cape, Dr Treurnicht said the lawful government of the country had the right to use violence to bring about peace. He said that there had not been enough legislation to control the situation in the country without the declaration of the state of emergency. This partial state of emergency had discouraged prospective foreign investors. Dr Treurnicht said the Conservative Party had always supported the government in the maintenance of law and order.

Referring to the proposed regional services councils, Dr Treurnicht said all population groups would be included in these and that this would mean integration at local government level. However, he said, his party would cooperate in these councils in order to serve the whites despite the objections he had to them.

People Urged To Report Information, Complaints

MB240550 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1859 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johann Coetzee, has appealed to all clergymen and their parishioners to bring to the notice of the police any information on individuals furthering the violent unrest situation. In an open letter to clergymen, Gen Coetzee said he welcomed the call on parishioners to come forward with specific complaints against the security forces because the SAP had always welcomed an "open-hearted" approach by the public.

"Only by bringing such complaints to our attention can they be properly investigated and acted upon. This approach can only maintain the trust in the SAP as the protector of the general public."

To ensure that complaints were promptly dealt with, Gen Coetzee suggested that by laying a charge at a police station, the investigation process would be expedited. He said if anyone was dissatisfied with the handling of a complaint, the district commandant, divisional commissioner or higher authorities should be approached. Gen Coetzee said the SAP could not act on unsubstantiated allegations and the laying of a charge should be accompanied by a sworn affidavit.

"The SAP is responsible for law enforcement in the broadest sense of the word and I therefore appeal to you to also call on your parishioners to come forward with any evidence on any individual furthering the violent unrest situation.

"Your cooperation will greatly contribute to the protection of the lives and property of all citizens," he said in his letter.

Futher Reportage on Violence, Police Action

More on Soweto School Crackdown

MB231715 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Aug 85 p 1

[By *SOWETAN* reporters]

[Text] Police have cracked down. Yesterday in Soweto even seven-year-olds were arrested as police implemented the emergency regulations governing schools promulgated last week. Soweto police chief, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, yesterday confirmed that youths had been arrested in the general crackdown.

"We are cracking down. We will not allow 5,000 stupid students to disregard law and order in Soweto and in South Africa.

"We are going to bring the schools situation in Soweto back to normal," he said.

Asked to comment on the arrest of seven-year-olds he said: "This is quite possible."

The raids in Soweto yesterday were conducted by security forces and were aimed at all pupils outside school premises during school hours. One of the raids was in Zone 3 Diepkloof, where more than 50 children from three lower primary schools were bundled into a Casspir during the 11 am break. Brig Coetzee said it was possible more than 50 children aged between seven and 10 were arrested.

A teacher yesterday said one Diepkloof principal managed to secure the release of six of her 10 pupils taken in the raid. The principal left her office when she heard pupils were being arrested at nearby shops during break. She pleaded that the pupils be released but her request was ignored. She returned with six of her 10 pupils when she whent to inquire at Moroka Police Station yesterday. The teacher said the principal was told parents should fetch the other four personally.

Miss Margareth (31) was one of the mothers who went to Ipolokeng Lower Primary School to inquire about her daughter, (7), a Sub A pupil who was arrested. She said the principal told her to look for her daughter at Moroka Police Station. Another daughter of Miss Salome (9), also a Sub A pupil at Ipolokeng, was lucky because she stayed in the school premises during the raid.

Anxious parents went to the three schools — Ipolokeng, Job Rathebe and Seipateng — to find out about their children soon after word about the arrests got around.

The Johannesburg regional office of the Department of Eduation and Training (DET) has meanwhile confirmed the emergency regulations regarding school hours.

In a circular sent to all schools in the region DET said no pupil may leave the school premises during school hours. Pupils must stay inside classrooms and grounds until normal closing time, the circular said. The regional office said that despite the inconvenience which may arise because of its directive, arrangements would be made to allow pupils to bring their own lunches to school or let them buy food at school.

Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) has condemned police raids. He said police should leave the children alone.

All But Six Released

MB240624 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] All but 6 of the nearly 900 pupils arrested in Soweto in 2 days have been released. A police official in Pretoria has said a total of 339 school children were held on Thursday and have now been released without charge. A total of 542 were arrested yesterday and those freed have been released into the custody of their parents. Some of the children arrested were as young as 6 or 7 years.

94 More Arrested

MB231510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — Police said today 94 more people had been arrested under the emergency regulations, bringing to 2,229 the number of people detained under the month-old emergency. The total of detainees freed totalled 1,183, according to lists released by the police up to yesterday. No further releases were announced today.

Pretoria Meeting Banned

MB231657 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] In Pretoria's Indian residential area of Laudium, a mass meeting planned for tomorrow has been banned. The meeting, arranged by the organization known as the Call of Islam was to have been held in the township's (Siva Sumat) center. The ban, issued by the acting chief magistrate of Pretoria, applies to the whole Pretoria magisterial district and will be in force from 0800 tomorrow morning until midnight on Monday.

23 August Police Report

MB231725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 23, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest for period noon to 7pm today:

"Police arrested 29 coloured men and three coloured women during a procession at the teachers college in Crown Mines.

"In Guguletu in the western Cape, a mob of blacks threw stones at a delivery vehicle and thereafter set it alight cauing extensive damage.

"At Mbekmbekweni near Paarl, police dispersed a mob which had stoned police vehicles. Tearsmoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse them.

"Two classrooms of the Kadibane High School in Soweto were set alight and extensive damage was caused.

"A private vehicle was set alight at Zwelestemba, Worcester, and an SAP vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported."

Unrest Continues in Guguletu

MB232021 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2018 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 23, SAPA — At least 10 vehicles were stoned, a driver injured and a paraffin-bearing lorry set alight today, as violence continued in Guguletu near Cape Town. Security forces in Casspirs and vans fired teargas to disperse groups of stone throwing youths, and at noon sealed off the area around the smouldering lorry. About 15 paraffin drums on the truck did not ignite.

One motorist seemingly escaped serious injury by delivering a black power salute to youths surrounding his stationary pick-up truck. The man was allowed to continue unharmed. The driver of another truck sustained serious eye injuries as stones flung from atop a hill near the Fezeka High School smashed through his windscreen.

Journalists watched as commercial vehicles ran a gauntlet on NV1 road below a large group of stonethrowing youths on the hill. When unsuspecting commercial vehicle drivers approached a cry of "nansi nansi" (here it is, here it is), would go up, followed by a hail of stones. Youths would then sprint down the hill and stone the vehicle before returning to their vantage point.

Mr Howard Mtshiselwa, 27, who narrowly escaped death when his paraffin-bearing truck was set alight, said: "I tried to reverse but there were a whole lot of small cars behind me. They threw stones to the windscreen and I ran away."

The paraffin drums, bound for customers in the township, fell off the truck as Mr Mtshiselwa attempted to turn. The cab of the truch was gutted. Two of the paraffin drums were recovered.

The violence followed the detention by police of 49 members of student representative councils who had gathered at the Fezeka High School.

The 49 were released after questioning in connection with a grenade attack which injured six policemen at a funeral of a Guguletu unrest victim on August 9.

One township taxi driver interviewed today said that he found it "fairly" safe to continue business but added: "Sometimes at night the mischievous ones don't pick and choose like they are doing now."

A photographer of the Cape Town newspaper, *THE ARGUS*, Mr Willie de Klerk, sustained head injuries when his car was stoned in Guguletu late yesterday. A bandaged Mr de Klerk had returned to duty in the township today.

Stoning, Bombing Incidents

MB240726 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0722 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 24, SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report for the period 8pm yesterday to 8am today, issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria.

"In the black residentional area of Cathcart a school was set alight and faily extensively damaged.

"The house of a councillor was extensively damaged when set alight.

"A mob stoned a police vehicle and were dispersed by police using birdshot and tear smoke.

"In another incident a public telephone booth was badly damaged by stone throwers.

"At Mitchells Plain police dispersed a mob of Coloureds with quirts.

"In Guguletu, police on several occasions had to use tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwing mobs. In one incident an ambulance was stoned.

"Nine coloured males were arrested on charges of intimidation.

"Five homes were petrol-bombed, causing slight damage.

"In Kwazakele a school was slightly damaged by arsonists. One black male was arrested.

"In Soweto (Transvaal) a passenger bus was extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Nbekweni, Paarl police used rubber bullets and tear smoke on two occasions to disperse stone-throwing mobs. Two passenger buses were set alight and badly damaged.

"In Mamelodi, Pretoria, a school was stoned, resulting in slight damage. Four black males were arrested.

"A private home was set alight causing fairly extensive damage and police had to use quirts to disperse a group of intimidators.

"In Soshanguve, also near Pretoria, a group was dispersed with quirts after refusing to disperse on instructions of the police.

"At Munieville, West Rand, police fired birdshot, rubber bullets and tear smoke at groups who had stoned a private dwelling, a taxi and a police vehicle. No injuries were reported.

"In the black residential area of Aliwal North, a petrol bomb was thrown at a shop, causing fairly extensive damage.

"A youth was slightly wounded when police fired birdshot at a mob who had stoned a police vehicle.

"In another incident, two black males and a female were slightly wounded by police using birdshot, when policemen were being stoned by the mob. The wounded were arrested.

"In Colesburg's black area police arrested one black male after an attempt was made to set a shop alight.

"In another incident police fired on a group with birdshot, rubber bullets and tear smoke when a police vehicle was stoned.

"In KwaMashu, near Durban, a private house was slightly damaged with petrol bombs.

"In Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a private house was set alight resulting in slight damage and police fired tear smoke at a group who had stoned a police vehicle.

"In a black residential area near Pietermaritzburg, a driver of a passenger bus was slightly injured when a small group of blacks stoned the bus."

24 August Police Report

MB250543 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1748 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 24, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, for the period noon to 7pm:

"In Khayelitsha in Cape Town early this morning, a black male threw a petrol bomb at a private dwelling in the township. The bomb did not ignite.

"Five other black males who saw this incident followed him and murdered him.

"Five black males were arrested.

"In Brighton, in Oudtshoorn, during this afternoon, two incidents of stone throwing occurred.

"In one incident, a 'coloured' male was slightly wounded by the driver of a private vehicle. Slight damage was caused.

"In Imbali, in Pietermaritzburg early this morning, a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the township and when ordered to disperse, they refused. They were then dispersed by the police with tear smoke and rubber bullets. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In Paarl, in Nbekweni, during this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned a private house in the township. The owners of the house fired with a shot gun, whereupon they fled. No injuries were reported.

"In the residential area of Soweto, Johannesburg, this afternoon, a mob of blacks threw stones at a private vehicle, extensively damaged. No arrests.

"In Motherwell, in the Eastern Province, during this afternoon a mob of arsonists set the rear of a bus alight. They thereafter robbed the driver of his takings. Police extinguished the fire. No arrests or injuries reported.

"In Soweto, Johannesburg, during this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned a delivery vehicle in the township and thereafter looted it. Three black males were arrested.

"In Soweto, Johannesburg, during this afternoon, a mob of blacks stopped private taxis on the township and ordered the drivers out of their vehicles and attempted to rob them of their vehicles. They were dispersed by the police with birdshot. Two black males were arrested.

"In Themba, Paarl, during this afternoon, a mob of blacks stopped private vehicles in the township and thereafter attempted to rob the occupants of their possessions. They were dispersed by the police with rubber bullets and birdshot. One black male arrested.

"In Kagiso in Krugersdorp, during this afternoon a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the township. Two black males and one black female arrested.

"In KwaNobuhle, in the Eastern Province during this afternoon police stopped a delivery vehicle in the township and confiscated three petrol bombs. Twenty five black males were arrested. Also in KwaNobuhle this afternoon a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the township. Police dispersed them with quirts. Eighteen black males arrested in this incident.

"In Soweto, Johannesburg during this afternoon a mob of blacks looted a petrol station of petrol. Estimated damage — R1,000. No arrests and no police involvement."

Zulus Attack Mourners

MB250623 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] SAPA reports that a crowd attending the funeral of eight victims of the black unrest in Umlazi, near Durban, has been attacked by a band of about 300 Zulus brandishing spears, shields, and clubs. About 70 of the mourners were unable to reach the hastily departing buses and several were assaulted and seriously injured. A number of those fleeing from the attackers are reported to have been carrying UDF banners.

24-25 Aug Police Report

MB250650 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0637 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 25, SAPA — The police public relations directorate in Pretoria has released the unrest situation report for the period 8pm last night to 8am this morning.

In the black residential area of Umlazi a private house was set alight by arsonists late last night. Fairly extensive damage was caused. Four men were arrested.

In KwaZakhele in the eastern Cape, a crowd stoned a house in the township late last night. The owner of the house fired on the crowd injuring two men slightly. The were later arrested.

In Welkom in the Orange Free State, a petrol station was damaged in an explosion early this morning. Fairly extensive damage was caused and police are investigating.

At Mhluzi, Middelburg (TVL) [Transvaal] township, a school wasset alight early this morning. Fairly extensive damage was caused. No arrests or injuries were reported.

25 August Police Report

MB260447 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1706 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 25, SAPA — The police public relations division in Pretoria has released the following unrest report for the period noon to 7 pm today.

At Zwelethemba near Worcester, a mob of blacks early this afternoon stoned a police patrol and were dispersed by police using tearsmoke, birdshot and rubber bullets. There were no arrests or injuries.

At Umlazi near Durban, a mob of black arsonists this afternoon set a school alight. Only light damage was caused.

At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a private house was slightly damaged by a small group of thugs who hurled two petrol bombs. The owner extinguished the fire himself. There were no arrests or injuries.

1,094 Held; 1,703 Released

MB260701 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0641 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — The police public relations directorate in Pretoria has released the unrest situation report for the period 8pm last night to 8am this morning.

"The current arrest figure, under the emergency regulations, is 1094, while 1703 people have been released.

"At Riverley, a coloured residential area near Johannesburg, a coloured woman was seriously injured by a gang who were stoning a police vehicle.

"At Umlazi, a black residential area near Durban, a small mob of arsonists extensively damaged school classrooms, at a black school.

"At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, development board offices in the black residential area, were gutted by fire. It is not known at this stage how the fire started. In the same area, a municipal storeroom was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At the Sonbult black residential area, near Burgersdorp, (northern Cape) a gang of hooligans stoned an SAP member. He dispersed his attacker with pistol fire, seriously wounding a black woman.

"At Worcester, twelve black males were arrested in connection with recent unrest and face charges of public violence."

Church Group Director Detained

MB261013 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1012 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 26, SAPA — Five members of the security police detained Mr Paddy Kearney, director of the church organisation Diakonia, at his offices in Durban today, a Diakonia employee said. Mr Kearney was taken away after the police had ordered the most Rev Dennis Hurley, Catholic archbishop of Durban, to leave the offices. According to Mrs Norma Money, receptionist at Diakonia, the security police arrived at the offices at about 8:20 am. They entered Mr Kearney's office while he was talking to a Mrs Jenny Bonhomme. She was told to leave and the police closed the door.

Mrs Money immediately called a legal representative who rushed to the office. "He went in but was told to leave," said Mrs Money. The legal representative said that when he went into the office he was told to "get out." He said he had insisted on a search warrant but the police said they did not require one.

"When I said that I had a right to be present during the search, they told me this was untrue and that they were detaining Mr Kearney under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act."

Crowds of office workers from the nearby ecumenical centre trust complex gathered in the passageway leading to Mr Kearney's office and sang religious hymns and songs of solidarity. Archbishop Hurley, Mr Neville Greenham, diocesan secretary of the Anglican Church, and the Rev John Borman, chairman of the Methodist Church of South Africa, arrived soon after the police. Archbishop Hurley knocked on the door and went in. He was told to leave. As he left, he told the security police: "You could be more polite."

Afterwards he said: "One does not know if you can ask for a warrant from them — they seem to have total power."

After two hours of searching the office, threee members of the security police left with a handful of books and documents.

They returned, called in Mr Kearney's wife, Carmel Rickard, a well-known Durban journalist, and told her they were going to Mr Kearney's home to continue searching. Shortly thereafter, Mr Kearney was escorted out of the office by the security police who held onto his arms and pushed him into a car waiting outside the building. A crowd of about 60 people gathered round the car crying, wishing Mr Kearney well and waving goodbye.

26 August Police Report
MB261030 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1024 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — The police public relations directorate in Pretoria has released the following unrest situation report from the period 8 am until noon today.

"Since the 8 am update, only one unrest related incident has been reported.

"In Mamelodi black residential area near Pretoria, three black youths were arrested for intimidation."

Tutu's Son Detained
MB261140 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text]Soweto, Aug 26, SAPA — Mr Trevor Tutu, the eldest son of the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been detained under the emergency regulations, according to his lawyer. Mr Tutu was initially detained at the Protea magistrates court in Soweto this morning after passing a remark in court about the youngness of a child arrested last week for allegedly boycotting school. SAPA's correspondent quoted him as saying: "What a shame it is for such a young boy to be arrested... this is a joke."

He was taken by a policeman to the prosecutor's office where he was warned not to pass comments in court and released. But on the way back to the courtroom there was an exchange between Mr Tutu and the policeman. He was re-detained and charged with crimen injuria. After being taken to the Moroka Police Station in Soweto, this charge was dropped and, according to Mr Tutu's lawyer, Mr Richard Spoor, he was told he was being held for 14 days under the emergency regulations and transferred to the Diepkloof Prison.

SAPA's correspondent reports that outside the prosecutor's office Mr Tutu allegedly said that if they had any charges against him he should be charged immediately. More than 15 to 20 people outside the courts then shouted: "Ja, charge him if you have anything to charge him with." Mr Tutu was then taken back into the office.

Mr Spoor arrived and after about an hour in the prosecutor's office came out and reported that Mr Tutu's crimen injuria charges had been dropped and he had been detained for 14 days under the emergency regulations. Some reports alleged Mr Tutu had sworn at the policeman, while others claimed he had tried to call an illegal demonstration at the court.

Eastern Cape Worst Affected by Consumer Boycott
MB240558 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Our economics news staff reports that the eastern Cape continued to be the most badly affected by consumer boycotts this week. The president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr (Michael Weir), says other areas hard hit recently were East London, Queenstown, and Fort Beaufort. The situation in Grahamstown and Port Alfred has improved, and in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle area the biggest problem experienced by suppliers appears to be the delivery of goods to black residential areas.

Business Group's Appeal
MB240600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce has appealed to black leaders in the area to cooperate to bring about reform. It has also renewed its offer to act as mediator between the government and boycott leaders to end the 6-week consumer boycott in the city.

In a statement issued by the executive committee of the chamber, concern was expressed about the effect of the boycott on the black consumer, as well as on long-term work opportunities in the area. The chamber said it has endeavored to act as mediator but had been unable to meet black leaders.

In the statement, the chamber also appealed to the government to accept the urgency of reform. It pledged active support for black participation in the central government, a uniform education system, the phasing out of influx control and pass laws, full participation in a free economy for all South Africans irrespective of race, and a common South African citizenship.

Poll Finds Blacks Support Violence, Sanctions
MB250958 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] A poll on South African urban blacks has revealed that they support violence to end apartheid.

The poll commissioned by the London *SUNDAY TIMES* newspaper is the first of its kind to be taken since the present trouble broke out. It shows that 69 percent of urban blacks believe that civil war is now inevitable, 43 percent support violence to bring about the end of apartheid, and 77 percent favor economic sanctions against South Africa. An overwhelming 90 percent want the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

It is thought that the answers of violence and civil war may be influenced by repondents' fear of being reported to authorities for supporting violence. It is speculated that true support for violence may be greater than the poll shows.

Natal Group Demands End to Forced Removals
MB250558 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1641 GMT 24 aug 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 24, SAPA — Representatives of 250,000 people throughout Natal who are threatened with removal or who have been relocated called today for an immediate halt to removals. The representatives, members of the Association for Rural Advancement, unanimously condemned the government's suspension of removals and said the practice should be stopped entirely.

In a seven-point memorandum adopted after a one-day meeting in Pietermaritzburg, the association said:

"We reject the so-called consultation that the South African Government engages in with communities threatened with removal and the way it intendes to use some chiefs and indunas to divide the people."

The memorandum, which is to be sent to the government, also rejected the term "squatter," which it said was used to remove "long-standing tenants, leaseholders and farm workers."

The meeting, attended by more than 90 people from all parts of Natal, called for the money budgeted for removals to be spent on housing, water supply, transport, schools and other facilities.

"We affirm that there is one South African and we demand that the victims of removals receive real compensation," the memorandum said.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

22, 23, 24 Aug Papers

[Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

An editorial in Johannesburg's *THE STAR* in English on 24 August notes that South Africa has become a "world preoccupation" and "the handling of unrest is closely monitored; the Government's reform specifics demanded; President Botha's Durban 'manifesto' is minutely analysed." Noting that Western governments should see "how intractable our problems are," the editotial notes that much world criticism "springs from genuine concern for this country." World criticism is not always one-sided; for instance, "the State Department did, after all, see some promise in Mr Botha's Durban speech. These days the world's attention is backed by a much more informed knowledge of basic problems here." "No longer can we discount Western criticism as being made out of ignorance. South Africans must accept that the international attention will not easily go away. Nowadays even the Bothas are saying with less conviction that our affairs won't be dictated by outsiders. The fact is that we are responsing, grudgingly, to world pressures."

An article by David Braun in the same issue of *THE STAR* discusses P.W. Botha's speeches this year and notes "the reason why the original speeches may have appeared fuzzy is that Mr Botha deliberately conveyed his message in a low-key manner in order to minimise the impact on the white electorate. The government fears white right-wing resistance and is trying to reform the country almost by stealth." "Government sources" pointed out that in deliberating over whether concessions should be made in the Durban speech, it was noted that if concessions were made "the government could give away its bargaining strength until it had little or nothing left with which to negotiate." "The 'manifesto' is the President's personal commitment to undertake open-ended negotiations with all moderate black leaders who would be prepared to sit down with him."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 23 August reports that Mr Fanie Ferreira, a member of the Transvaal Provincial Council representing the Conservative Party, CP, of Dr Andries Treurnicht, has come out in opposition to the CP's stand against the proposed regional service councils of the government. Mr Ferreira is in favor of the proposed structures in which whites, Coloreds, and Indians will be represented. "I do not intend to deviate from my view or ask to be pardoned. It is clear that I have come to the crossroads", says Mr Ferreira. His stand is seen as an embarassment to the CP leader, who has strongly opposed the regional service councils in parliament, the paper says.

In its editorial in the same issue, the paper asks: "Is a national convention an attainable possibility in South African politics? Two statements by the imprisoned Nelson Mandela have cast a long shadow over this issue." Mandela, the paper says, has told the world that the time for a negotiated future is past and that there is no alternative to violence. It says all population groups have to be recognized in any ultimate agreement. "But before that point can be reached, there will have to be urgent bridge-building between people who at present are hardly prepared to talk with each other, and that can only be chieved by first negotiating in small groups."

In the paper's "Political *BEELD*" column, writer Willie Khun says that within a week the country has been given two important policy statements, one from President Botha and one from Nelson Mandela. The first says that any future constitutional dispensation for all South Africans has to be negotiated. Mandela's statementrejects a national convention and says that he is interested in only the mechanics of taking over power. Kuhn then lists others who stake their claim to power: the Pan-Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organization, and Chief Buthelezi. Who, then, he asks, has the real claim? "Should one leader get the power, or several? Should the interests of one group be taken into account or should a variety of claims be considered?" He continues: "It is no wonder that elements in the Western world and among leftists in South Africa have been deeply perplexed by the Pollsmoor declaration, because they always said Mandela is the key to the future, and now he has slammed the door or their fingers just when they thought they had it open." All that the government can do under these circumstances is talk to the peaceful people about joint responsibility and accept the state president's Durban speech as a matter of urgency. "The West will have to support that. It has no choice."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 22 Aug in an editorial entitled "Disaster in These Options" states that "were it not for the silent majority the uninitiated could easily conclude that the negotiation option is being finally rejected." Superficially the rightists at the Conservative Party CP congress in Pretoria and the leftist radicals by word of Neslon Mandela in prison have indicated this week that the time for negotiating and talking in past. Mandela said it is only a question of taking over completely, while Dr Treurnicht echoed rightist fears when he spoke of a plan to restore white sovereignty. Such extreme demands, the editorial notes, which "totally disregard th right of the other inhabitants are nothing more than dangerous time-bombs which will disrupt the peaceful process to a future dispensation for all." Most whites — and hopefully the blacks as well — will not accept the Mandela option. Similarly, the CP illusion of a white state is doomed by reality because it is not acceptable to most South Africans. The editorial concludes by saying that "a place for all under the South African sun is the only acceptable ultimate solution. Tho this end, the silent majority under National Party leadership must apply itself without delay."

A 23 August Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English editorial notes that "every country under the sun" as well as South African black leaders, church leaders, the Progressive Federal Party,and others want Nelson Mandela released from prison. Reviewing some of Mandela's statements on revolution, the editorial concludes that Mandela is "committed to the armed struggle" and see no chance of the government releasing him. "All that is left is to negotiate with moderate black leaders who are prepared to find nonviolent solutions to South Africa's problems" and that is "precisely" what the government is doing, the editorial says.

The editorial in the 23 August *THE STAR* states that it is the role of the paper and every South African "to insist that policemen be held accountable for their actions." The SAP enjoys the trust and respect of only a small minority and the paper blames politicians "for making bad laws" and "blindly defending police actions instead of insisting excesses be rooted out." Noting that the investigation ordered by President Botha into police actions will actually be investigated by the police themselves, the paper notes that the only way to reclaim respect for the law is to "change the laws, and arm independent investigators with powers to act swiftly on any complaint against the police."

The column "Joe's Burg" in the 23 August *SOWETAN* notes that to the average white South African and to the rest of the world "a state of emergency is an instrument necessary to restore law and order," and the author notes he is "sick and tired" of talk that the state of emergency only affects a small percentage of the country. He says:"These people have not the slightest idea what the whole thing is all about," and summarizes the problems of going to and from work under a curfew enforced by police who "only ask questions after beating up people for being on the streets" after curfew hours. He notes the police have "virtually taken over the townships," entered private homes, and pursued children into their homes. The police act is also criticized for the problems it causes newspapers in reporting on events in the townships. "Why don't we realise that the state of emergency is a cancer that is eating away at the rest of this country?" The column concludes by citing Jerry Falwell's visit "to discuss our problems" and notes there is "only one response to those types: Yankee go home — and stay home!"

The 23 August *THE STAR* notes that Major Basil Cory has been sent to Pretoria's Mamelodi township to take statements from witnesses about alleged police brutality. Numerous people had appeared at the police station "with allegations of misbehavior by police." Another article notes that the eastern Cape attorney general, E.C. Heller has asked police divisional commanders "to probe further allegations" of SAP and SADF "misconduct." He has also initiated an "urgent investigation" of allegations conveyed to President Botha by a delegation of churchmen.

The *SOWETAN* on 23 August notes that a Mrs Myna Makapula, of Kayamandi, has laid an assault charge against police "who she says beat and kicked her and wrecked her house while they were arresting schoolchildren." Another article in the same paper notes a 2-year-old boy in Wattville was killed when he was hit by a police van. He "ran into the vehicle's right front wheel" police claimed.

In the Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 23-29 August, an article notes that nearly 400 residents of the western Cape township of Zwelethemba staged a protest march to a police roadblock at the edge of the township on 18 August. Women carried placards stating "take the policemen away from the township." After kneeling in front of the police roadblock, three policemen came forward and a representative of the marchers "gave details of the community's grivances" to district commandant J.A. Swart. The police and marchers later withdrew.

The editorial in the 23 August issue of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English notes that in the attention being given to the unrest situation, "we seem to forget the basic needs of residents that require as much serious attention," and that "day-to-day problems of residents are ignored or shelved," which contributes to the crisis. The editorial notes that "they might not have the money, but it is the duty of the government that created these townships to help them." "Housing should be a top priority for a stable community" but as long as the housing problem drags on the unrest situation will only get worse. Noting that it is a start that "through community pressure, businessmen in parts of the Cape are beginning to take an active engagement in the day-to-day problems affecting the urban black residents," the editorial concludes this will "certainly not satisfy all dissenting voices," but movement is "imperative".

Another editorial in the same issue of the *SOWETAN* notes "if Nelson Mandela offers no option for South Africa but violent struggle then he will forfeit much sympathy and create deeper, more bitter divisions." It asks "is there no longer any room for 'peaceful struggle'?" The paper concludes that the question could be better answered "if Mr Mandela were at liberty, and directly engaged in the give and take of devising a better South Africa."

23, 25 Aug Papers

[Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 23 August in an editorial observes: "Although the mine strike has at this stage merely been postponed, and not cancelled, it's a pretty safe bet to say that the situation has been defused. If stoppages do occur, they will be isolated and minor." And the strike should stay off, the newspaper says. "With gold rampant and the rand weak, it is probably the worst possible time for a mining union to seek conflict." It notes that the decision to postpone strike action by the National Union of Mineworkers, NUM, is proof of the effectiveness of negotiation. "It may take long, hard sessions of horse-trading, but in the end it's the only way. Perhaps our State President should take note," the editorial ends.

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 23-29 August carries an article by Phillip van Niekerk which says the future of the Chamber of Mines as a bargaining unit with black miners is in jeopardy. "This week the largest mining house, Anglo American, broke ranks with the rest of the Chamber to offer the NUM wage hikes on average three percent higher than the industry's increases of July 1." This has placed the NUM in a quandary, says Van Niekerk, because the Anglo offer "ranging from 17 percent to 22 percent — comes close to its demand for 22 percent across the board, and would probably have been accepted if all Chamber members had offered it." "The Anglo offer, which the Chamber has denied is a 'split', followed months of tension between Anglo and the other mining houses over what wages to offer the NUM." "While Anglo is committed to industry-wide bargaining, observers said this week that the Anglo industrial relations team was competent enough to handle its own in-house negotiations. Last year the settlement with the NUM also amounted to a separate deal with the unions. If the pattern of the last two years continues next year, observers believe, centralised Chamber bargaining could become redundant," Van Niekerk says.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 23 August in the "Focus" column by Joshua Raboroko says although last minute talks between the NUM and the Chamber of Mines have averted the planned strike, "while these vital talks are taking place, angry and militant black mine workers are growing impatient." A settlement holds benefits for both parties, Raboroko notes, but particularly for the chamber, given the volatile domestic situation and the intense interest by international labor and business concerns. He notes, however, that "if the chamebr is prepared to overcome international disapproval, then it has resources to dismiss thousands of workers and deport them to their homelands." Thousands were sent home following strikes and riots in 1982, he says, and the chamber's recruitment wing now claims to have more than 350,000 people waiting for jobs in rural areas.

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 25 August in an editorial says "Nelson Mandela's rejection of a peaceful resolution of this country's problems, his chilling statement that he sees 'no alternative to taking up arms' cannot be ignored. But neither should it be seized by black leaders or by Government as an excuse to abandon the arduous process of negotiation." "If the Washington reports are to believed — and it is now conspicuous folly to deny South African journlists access to Mr Mandela — moderate blacks must realise that the imprisoned ANC leader has dealt himself out of the peaceful solution to South Africa's problems." Blacks now have little option, the editorial says, but to begin the hard task of negotiation. That task, it notes, is equally shared by the government. "President Botha must realise that this country cannot afford to waste any more time getting black leaders to the negotiating table. And to do that he will have to offer them a great deal more in both clarity and substance than the defensive ambiguities of his Durban speech."

In another editorial, the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes increasing complaints about police behavior and says "a judicial ombudsman — an arbiter between the gunsmoke of the streets and antiseptic official version of events — is now desperately needed to ensure justice for the community, fairness for the security forces and confidence for the complainants."

In the same edition, the *SUNDAY TIMES* carries a "condensed version" of the speech by Clive Menell, deputy chairman of Anglo-Vaal, to the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce. Menell says that reform involves social, economic, and political dimensions of society. Essential for reform, he says, is that black South Africans "become participants and not just beneficiaries in the process of change." He lists "specific areas in which reform is most pressing and most likely to produce accelerated development": "Participation by all South Africans in the political decision-making process that governs their lives. An all-embracing strategy on urban and rural development involving the abolition of influx control and the repeal of the pass laws. Ready access to business opportunities. Freedom of property ownership. A unified national education policy. An increase in the pace of advancement in employment. A reemphasis of the concept of the rule of law." Essential to successful reform, Menell says, is the preservation of what is worthwhile, as well as the change of what is not. "Any reforms which lead to a mass emigration of whites could lead to economic decay and be self-defeating." He notes that the business community has espoused positions of reform over the last few months, but adds, "words are cheap, and when they are not followed by actions, they can become dangerous."

Ken Owen, in the "Another Voice" column of the same edition says that while there is great confusion and hysteria about the current situation, the country is still functioning. "The only people who have certainty are the totalitarians of Left and Right who want to preempt the issues by violence. But moderates, too, have been searching for ways to defuse tensions — not as a substitute for negotiation but as a prelude to it — and have achieved remarkable consenus." "Reformist opinion is converging so fast as to suggest a re-alignment of political forces in support of a clear set of specific reformist goals." At the top of the list, Owen says, is influx control, followed by recognition of the resentment among black people for their inferior education. A third area, is an urgent need to confront the "breakdown — to use the mildest possible language — of relations between police and community." Last is the need for economic meausres. "So strong is the convergence of opinion on these points that they would appear to offer a ready-made platform for a new tactical alliance — a coalition for reform — that would unite all the groups and individuals who recognise that political renewal is the antidote both to revolution and to repression."

John Bloomfield, a Canadian economist with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, warns in a column entitled "Boycott Backfire" in the same edition that there is a real danger in applying a "blanket boycott" across the board to all white businesses. Black purchasing power today is 40 percent of the total and growing, he says, but while the boycott can temporarily benefit black businesses who exploit the situation to make windfall profits, the "threshold may well be crossed sooner than boycotters realise when white businesses just pack up and go. Black business at present would certainly not be able to fill the